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ABSTRACT

A systematic analysis of the distribution of Nancowry phonological and morphological elements at word level is presented. Included is a systematically transcribed vocabulary which is ordered according to the word roots. In the section devoted to word phonology, included topics are syllabic structure, stress placement, vowel length and nasality, vocalics, prosody, phonetic variation, vowel assimilation, consonants (stops, nasals, fricatives, and liquids), semiconsonants, consonantal clusters, and consonantal contrasts. The chapter on word morphology and formation presents a discussion of monosyllabic and disyllabic roots, words and particles, derivation and inflection, root reduplication, and formation of the causative, agentive, instrumental, possessive, and objective cases. In each of these chapters, extensive lists of examples accompany the explanatory text. The analytical Nancowry word dictionary includes an index of roots, a list of homophonous roots, a list of particles, a list of root-prefixes, and over 750 words with corresponding English definitions. (JK)

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THE NANCOWRY WORD, PHONOLOGY, AFFIXAL MORPHOLOGY AND ROOTS OF A NICOBARESE LANGUAGE

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AND LINGUISTICS 37

THE NANCOWRY WORD:
PHONOLOGY, AFFIXAL MORPHOLOGY
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INTRODUCTION

The Nancowry language, the subject of this monograph, is spoken by about eight hundred people on the island of Nancowry in the Nicobars. These islands form a group of nineteen islands which lie in the sea between peninsular India and Malaya, and between Sumatra and the Andaman Archipelago. They are situated between the sixth and tenth parallels of north latitude, and between 92° and 94°of east longitude. On the islands neighboring to Nancowry, namely Katchal, Camorta, and Trinket, there are some fourteen hundred more people who speak very closely related dialects which are marked by some phonological divergences. In addition to the Nancowry language, the islanders themselves recognize six more languages in the area, namely, Car, Chowra, Teressa, Bompoka, Southern Nicobarese (prevalent in the Great and Little Nicobars, Milo and Condul islands), and Shompen; of these, Shompen of Great Nicobar is not considered to be Nicobarese by other Nicobarese. The Shompen people live in the interior forests, and there is only minimal contact between these and the rest; they are alleged to be Sumatran in origin. However, de Roepstroff, about whom see more below, opined that the Shompens are Formosan in origin. In all, the Nicobarese languages are spoken by some ten thousand people, and this population is on the increase, as it is in other parts of India.

It is becoming increasingly certain that the Nicobarese languages are undoubtedly Austroasiatic. The other groups of languages considered to be Austroasiatic are the Munda family spoken in India; the Khasi language spoken in Assam, India; the Mon-Khmer family spoken in Burma, in Cambodia, and in Thailand; the Salween or Palaung-Wa languages spoken in northern parts of Burma, in Thailand, and in the Laotian mountains; and the Senoi and Semoi languages of Malaya. The Vietnamese and the related Muong languages, along with Katuic and Bahnaric languages of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, are now considered with greater confidence to be Austroasiatic. As many as one hundred and fifty languages with numerous dialects are identified as belonging

to this family.

The Nicobarese group, except for Shompen, has had its group identity taken for granted by everyone. Its exact subfamilial affiliations with the rest of Austroasiatic are not yet firmly established. The assumed closer relationship of this group with either Khasi or with Munda has been questioned; neither do we know anything about the nature of the relationship with the Senoi-Semoi languages of Malaya. It is hoped that this study on Nancowry may enable comparisons to be put on a more solid basis with Khasi, Munda, and the Malayan Austroasiatic languages on the one hand, and on the other with Nihali; Nihali remains of doubtful Austroasiatic origin.

The data for the present study were collected in the field on the Car Nicobar island during the latter part of 1962, and as a result of some further work with a native speaker who visited me in India in 1963; altogether some five months were devoted for data collection. Mr. Colin Gabrial was the principal informant.

This monograph attempts to state the distribution of phonological and morphological elements of the Nancowry language at word level; and it includes for the first time, systematic analysis of Nancowry phonology and morphology, and a systematically transcribed vocabulary which is ordered according to the roots. However, this is not the first study of Nancowry, and principal earlier workers had toiled under very difficult circumstances as long as some eighty or more years ago. Though the following few paragraphs are not meant to be a full review of earlier works on Nancowry, I shall indicate broadly the nature of some of those works, by way of placing my own work in this context.

The Nicobar islands, particularly the Nancowry and other central islands were known to civilization long before the appearance of European traders and Christian missionaries on the scene. The Nancowry island was known as Nangavaram in Tamil, and seems to have had a port on the way connecting the Southern Indian empires and the

Srivijaya empire of Java. It appears that following contact with merchant ships plying this route, the islanders felt the impact of the Indian civilization of peninsular India of that time. According to native tradition, Chowra island would be a likely place in which to seek the remains of this cultural contact of bygone days.

Though for an anthropologist or an Indologist this aspect of the history of the Nicobar people may be of great interest, a linguist is disappointed in the fact that no records of the languages of that period were made. It is only after contact with the Western World that we begin to get some information on these languages. According to de Roepstroff, it was a certain surgeon, Fontana, who visited the island in the Austrian vessel Josef und Theresia in the year 1778, who made the first collection of Nancowry words. At about the same time, twenty-seven chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew were translated by the Danish Moravian missionaries (1768-1787), but have been lost to posterity. This was followed by word collections made by Reverend D. Rosen of Denmark during 1831-1834 when he was at Nancowry; by Father Barbe of France in 1864, when he paid a visit of the island from his station at Malacca in Malaya; by Dr. Rink, a geologist, in 1845-1846; and by someone on the Austrian vessel Novara which visited the Nicobars in 1867. All these collections were short word lists. When in 1869 the islands became part of British India, the principal investigators, namely E. H. Man and F. A. de Roepstroff, began their work on the Nancowry language. After their efforts, although other scholars have used their material for analysis, there was a long hiatus before the next scholarly investigations on Nancowry and Car Nicobarese were initiated as part of the University of Chicago's Munda Project, under the direction of Dr. Norman H. Zide; the present work ensues from it.

F. A. de Roepstroff was the author of two books, of which the second - his principal work on Nancowry, a dictionary - was published posthumously by his wife after his assassination on the island. It was printed at the Home Department Press, Calcutta, 1884. His first

work, Vocabulary of Dialects Spoken in the Nicobar and Andaman Isles, was first published at Port Blair (Andaman Islands) in 1874, and the second edition was published in Calcutta by the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing in 1875. This work contains, in addition to the vocabulary part, and as its full title indicates, "a short account of the natives, their customs and habits, and of previous attempts at colonization".

de Roepstroff's Vocabulary gives a very good summary of all that was known up to that point of the Nicobar people and their languages, and some information on the Andaman islands and their languages. However, the vocabulary proper given by him for the dialects has been superseded in turn by his own Dictionary (see below), by E. H. Man's works on Nancowry (see below), by George Whitehead's A dictionary of the Car Nicobarese Language, and by Portman's work on Andamanese languages. Yet the anthropological and historical accounts in the Vocabulary have not been overtaken to this date.

de Roepstroff's dictionary mentioned above, its full title being Dictionary of the Nancowry Dialect of the Nicobarese Language; in Two Parts: Nicobarese-English and English-Nicobarese, contains most importantly some fifty pages of texts and notes. These texts are extremely valuable, indeed more so than the dictionary part itself. There are no other texts at present available, and these texts have the additional advantage of being now some one hundred years old.

Some 210 pages cover the dictionary part proper, of which the first 118 pages comprise the Nicobarese-English section, containing approximately five thousand entries. de Roepstroff included in his dictionary the earlier collections of words by showing them in parentheses appropriately after his own entries. The earliest collections were not easily accessible to him, and they were obtained from the Headquarters of the Brethren at Hernhut. The preface of the Dictionary tells us that a magnifying glass had to be used "to decipher the

almost obliterated words written a hundred years before on beehive paper in the missionaries' neat German hand". This labor of love is admirable, and his interest in acknowledging his predecessors' contributions, however meager their achievements were, is equally noteworthy.

The Dictionary merely gives translation equivalents and contains no grammatical characterizations for the Nancowry entries in either of the two sections. A cursory look into the Dictionary leaves the impression that his phonetics were not particularly good, but it is premature to say whether or not his "distortions" were consistent. Until I am able to do some close comparisons of de Roepstroff's and E. H. Man's transcriptions with my own, it is not in place to make any further judgements. Of course neither of these scholars had the advantage of any kind of IPA system for transcription; but Man did in fact have the assistance of the English philologist A. J. Ellis.

Edward Horace Man's title for his major work is highly descriptive: Dictionary of the Central Nicobarese Language (English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English), with Appendices Containing a Comparison of Synonymous Words in the Remaining Nicobarese Forms and other Matters, Preceded by Notes on the Grammar of the Central Form. This work was published by W. H. Allen & Co. in 1889, and consists of 305 pages altogether. This dictionary is surely the better of the two; yet this work also fails to indicate the structure of Nancowry words. But the Nicobarese-English part often groups related words together, and it gives more attention to word semantics.

Both the dictionaries, by de Roepstroff and by Man, contain grammatical sketches on the Nancowry dialect; the sketch in de Roepstroff's was written, mainly on the basis of notes left by de Roepstroff, by C. H. Chard who was at the time a chaplain at Port Blair in the Andamans. Both these sketches, although they contain some interesting observations organized according to Latin grammar,

suffer from a lack of understanding of the morphological processes of Nancowry words. If Man had succeeded in understanding the morphology better, his work would have been vastly superior.

Though Man succeeded in recognizing the particles (his prepositions and postpositions), suffixes and prefixes, he seems either to have neglected to notice the infixes, or to have preferred to treat them as some kind of particle. Which of these two suppositions is true is not clear to me from his account. And he failed to observe the root reduplication. For example, he lists some of the duplicatives such as ok, op, ong, o, i, ol, en, etc. along with met, ten, pom, tom, ha, ka, etc.; all of these are prefixes according to him. His examples are ok-lâk 'avoid, shun'; op-top-hata 'to drink off'; ong-fâng-hashe 'to cut down'; o-taih-hata 'to slice'; i-dâha 'to sharpen'; ól-tōl 'to carry on the head'; en-tan-ngalâh 'to push away with the feet'; met-pata-she 'to sin'; ten-fât-hanga 'to dash'; pom-yâm-she 'to overload'; tom-chûa-ngayan 'to defy'; ha-tēha 'to sail' ka-wap 'to cut with scissors'; etc. (See page xlviii of his Dictionary).

From Man's examples, the reduplication may not be that readily evident. Yet one may notice that the second root consonant is reduplicated when it is a stop, nasal or l; likewise, from the examples it is clear that at least when the root consonant is reduplicated, the root vocalic is also reduplicated, though it is not always its exact copy.

A superficial comparison of my own data with that of Man's suggests that once the reduplication process is recognized, my data seem to show it perhaps more clearly. Man's failure to notice reduplication in his material could be attributed partly to a lack of phonological analysis. On the other hand, it is more likely that as a result of certain historical changes in Nancowry vocalism, the root reduplication has been regularized in present day Nancowry. In

my treatment of Nancowry word morphology, I have distinguished root reduplication from the rest of the word formation processes. This led me to a sharper appreciation of Nancowry word morphology.

One other earlier attempt at Nancowry grammar should be mentioned here, and that was by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard C. Temple, a chief commissioner for the Andaman and Nicobar islands. His work, A Grammar of the Nicobar Language, is contained in the 1902 Census Report on the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Sir Richard Temple recognized the fact that trying to see Latin grammar in Nancowry was wrong. In the context of present linguistic interest in language universals one might tend to suspect notions such as those of Sir Richard as being superficial. But the criticisms of Sir Richard in reference to Nancowry, like those of early descriptive grammarians such as Boas, should be considered largely in the light of how grammarians of their day treated languages on non-Indo-European origins. Some of these grammarians had attempted to see the same word formation processes and the same sort of marked grammatical categories that they were accustomed to seeing in their Latin grammars also in languages which are quite alien to Latin, and which possess different types of word formation and mark different grammatical categories.

Though Temple based himself on Man's data, he was able to give a better picture of Nancowry grammar than his predecessors. Under etymology he had tried to work out the processes of word formation, and he recognized the presence of infixes. He too seems to have failed to notice the importance of root reduplication for a proper analysis of Nancowry word formation.

Besides H. J. Pinnow's recent treatment of Nancowry in a wider context of Austroasiatic based on the material collected by Man and de Roepstroff, we may mention Dr. Fred Hesterman's article, Affixreihen des Nankauri-Nikobaresischen (1926). He too based him-

self on de Roepstroff's and Man's material. According to Hesterman, the root reduplication was first recognized by Schmidt. Although Hesterman's treatment is incomplete, he was able to improve upon Temple's account of Nancowry word formation.

It may be concluded from this rather brief survey of earlier literature on Nancowry that in spite of the fact that Nancowry has received attention for well over a hundred years now, and some eighty years ago two dictionaries were published, a systematic grammatical analysis was not undertaken. It may be noted that though both de Roepstroff and Man were devoted scholars, they were in residence in the Nicobar islands as civil servants of the British India Government.

All the sources above referred to are fully cited in the bibliography.

In the following pages I present my own analysis of Nancowry which was worked out independently of the works mentioned above on the basis of data collected by me. Also it is true that Nancowry must have undergone at least some phonological changes since material was first collected some eighty years ago, and this gives an added justification for a fresh attempt at its description today.

The frame of reference for my analysis of Nancowry presented in the following pages grows out of the methods used in Descriptive Linguistics, but I have not justified my analysis in terms of discovery procedures. I have deviated from the strictly prescribed Descriptive approach just as many others have done before me. For example, in phonology I found it necessary to recognize the syllabic structure of the word, as well as to distinguish roots from affixes. In general, the mode of presentation has been heavily conditioned by the degree to which the analysis and my feel for the language have been able to progress up to this point.

1
WORD PHONOLOGY

Certain problems of Nancowry word phonology can be avoided if the syllabic structure and the placement of stress are properly understood. We proceed, then, to describe these aspects first.

1.1 Syllabic structure

We shall characterize syllables as naturally separable ultimate sequences of segments without reference to meaning. In Nancowry, it is discernible that any sequence of segments bounded by pauses is also a sequence of syllables of consonant-vowel (CV), and consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) shapes, and only of these shapes. That is, all syllables begin with a phonetic consonant and have a vocalic. They may be open, i.e., ending in a vocalic as in [cū] 'where', [kā] 'fish', [ŋā] 'field', [cuā] 'silver' and [cə̃ə̃] 'I'; or closed, i.e., ending in a consonant as in [kap] 'sea turtle', [taɲ] 'ant', [riɲ] 'reflection' and [ʔok] 'back'.

However, what is represented as V above may be simple or complex. In the examples cited one may note [cuā] and [cə̃ə̃və̃], in which there is a complex sequence of vocalics. In [cə̃ə̃və̃] there is the diphthong [wə]; ˜, the semilength, and v, the voiced velar fricative are predictable and this will be dealt with in detail when we discuss the vowels. In [cuā] there is the diphthong [uā]; again, the vowel length is predictable, and it will also be dealt with later. But what is represented as C above is always a single consonant.

A sequence such as CVCVC is therefore automatically analyzable into CV followed by CVC, and not CVC followed by VC. For example, such forms as [ciʔay] 'we two', [payuh] 'person, [kanuət] 'comb to comb', [sakoŋ] 'loin-cloth', and [mikoh] 'barber' are respectively analyzed into [ci-ʔay], [pa-yuh], [ka-nuət], [sa-koŋ], and [mi-koh] and in no other way as long as no other affix or root is added on to them. That is, the same sequences in other contexts could be differently analyzed for the syllables. For example, [ʔamih] 'to

rain' is [ʔa-mih̬]· but when this form occurs with a suffix as in [ʔamĭhə] 'raining' the following syllabic division avails: [ʔa-mĭ-hə]; the vowel lengthening is automatic, and is explained later. This will amount to saying that syllabic divisions are recognized in terms of pauses that may bound the expressions, and not necessarily in terms of morphemic boundaries. Thus our syllabies are phonological, and do not make use of morphological information.

Likewise, the sequence CVCCVC is automatically to be analyzed into a sequence of CVC followed by another of the same, and neither CVCC followed by VC, nor CV followed by CCVC. For example, in the following the syllabic division is marked as in the above examples with a - between segments. [mup-t̪ắp] 'flea', [min-yah] 'last in a row', [hắt-hốc] 'mad', [ʔuŋ-mĭəŋ] 'corner' and [ʔuk-hiak] 'broom', and [hắt-t̪ot] 'inexpensive'.

As long as our syllables are non-syntactically phonological in character no other analysis into syllables is possible for these Nancowry forms. Incidentally, notice that in the last example the positional variants of t (t̪ syllable initial and t syllable final) retain their phonetic characteristics across the syllable boundary. This is a strong piece of evidence to show that the double consonants must be split, one closing a syllable, and the other opening a syllable.

A CVCV sequence is always to be analyzed into a sequence of CVs. The following are some examples, the syllable division being indicated as before. [ha-ki] 'tomorrow', [fā-po] 'fat', [fā-hə] 'sweepings', [yū-ho] 'dirty', [sĭ-re] 'as, like', and [si-cua] 'bird'. Further examples to illustrate syllabic division are the following. [ku-yā-lə] 'burial', [ʔi-nō-lə̤] 'language', [min-lūə-nə] 'witch-doctor', [ma-hum-kan] 'eunuch', [ma-hum-yu-ŋə-si] 'actor', [sa-ruāl-ʔuŋ-huā-ŋə] 'bear'.

In this connection it is of interest to note that all the mon·

syllabic roots in this language have either CV or CVC shape. Some examples follow. [cī] 'who', [cū] 'where', [kā] 'fish', [tūə] 'wasp', [wā] 'blood', [wuā] 'floor', [rū] 'shade', [rut] 'milk', [lah] 'leg', [lĭəŋ] 'anything', [won] 'lizard', [fun] 'navel', [fuāy] 'thick', [kuy] 'head', [heŋ] 'sun', [ʔək] 'red'.

1.2 Placement of stress

The Nancowry words are analyzable into roots and affixes, and the stress occurs always on the root and is not phonetically predictable. Roots are never more than two syllables in length. If the root is disyllabic the stress falls on the second syllable. In this fashion it is seen that, given morphological information, a single rule will place the stress correctly on a form. But, roots may occur with a varying number of intervening affixed syllables. Also, when the vocalic in the stressed syllable is complex (V_1V_2), only one of the vocalics get stressed, and it could be either V_1 or V_2. Therefore, the incidence of stress must somehow be marked in the surface representation. However, it could be assigned as shown above by a rule at the underlying level where root identity could be marked.

It should further be noticed that the stressed vocalic of a diphthong is slightly lengthened, but not fully; this is marked by a [.] after the vocalic. Thus we have (with stressed syllables underscored, and the stress marked in the usual manner): [sumpúŋhələ] 'pile up', [sinpútŋəre] 'turn oneself over', [ʔukpók] 'to tether', [ʔupú.əʔ] 'to carry on the back', [ʔumkuá.mhəṭə] 'to give', [ʔupkáp] 'to bite', [hamā́] 'to ask', [ṭamúl] 'be in group', [manūlə] 'group', [sakál] (a disyllabic root) 'peck', [ṭarā́p] (a borrowing from English, a disyllabic root) 'to trap', [ṭinrā́pə] 'trapping', [hasə́khəŋə] 'to stop', [kúysini.əŋ] (two roots) 'hip', [kú.ənkapów] (two roots; the second root disyllabic) 'cow', [kalúkcā́kə] (two roots, the first disyllabic) 'house lizard', [kú.ənkucíŋ] (two roots, the second a disyllabic)

'kitten', and [kilás] (a borrowing from English) 'glass tumbler'.

1.3 Vowel length and nasality

In connection with the specification of stress we will next consider vowel length and nasality, two prosodic features which are especially prominent when Nancowry is heard.

The length of vowels is predictable if we observe its correlation with the root stress. When roots are uttered in isolation, no lengthening of the vocalic is heard in closed syllables; but in open syllables it is easily heard. Further, when roots occur in conjunction with affixes, or with other roots, the syllabic structure of roots may undergo alteration according to the observations given above regarding syllabic structure of complex strings. That is, syllables which are closed in the root form may appear as open syllables. In such cases the vocalic is automatically lengthened. However, no such lengthening is heard when the very same root syllable remains a closed syllable, either in isolation or by virtue of being placed in a sequence of syllables in accordance with the rules of syllabic structure given above. Some examples will serve to illustrate these automatic alternations in length of the vocalics.

[liá.t] 'to finish' (the second vocalic is stressed, and half-length may be heard); [liá.tnə] 'all over'. Notice in this example [liá.t] is followed by [n̥ə], and the root syllable remains closed. In the following, however, the root syllabic vocalic is rendered open, and consequently the vocalic lengthening is conspicuous: [hinliāt̪ə]. Further examples: [lin] 'mixed', [kulin] 'to mix', [lĪnə] 'mixed thing' [lanĪnə] 'mixing'; [miléh] 'play', [mamiléh] 'player', [minlēhə] 'playing'; [yól] 'to accompany', [ʔuyōlə] 'to judge', [muyōlə] 'a judge'; [wúp] 'to fall', [wanūpə] 'falling'; [wiá.k] 'to grunt', [wumiá.k] 'one that grunts, pig', [waniākə] 'grunting'.

Just as stress occurs only on a root vocalic, so also does nasality. Further, vocalic nasality occurs only with the stressed vocalics. That is, in a disyllabic root no nasal vowel occurs in the first syllable. The examples given below will show that nasality, unlike the stress, is not morphologically predictable, as both nasal and oral vowels occur in monosyllabic roots. Neither could vocalic nasality be considered a consonantal variant of any one of the nasal consonants. This fact will also become clear from the examples provided here. Roots are underscored.

[ʔɛ̃h] 'near'; [kɪ́.ə̃] 'to close eyes'; [ʦɪ́.əh] 'white'; [yɑ̃́t] 'rough'; [kɑ̃́l] 'colored things'; [pɑ̃́ʔ] 'soft'; [pɛ̃́c] 'small'; [ʔuɳʔṍk] 'to eat'; [hɛ̃́ʔ] 'to see'; [kalʊ̃́.ə̃n] (a disyllabic root) 'to feel by touch'; [ʔupkʊ́p] 'to fold arms'; [kʊ̃́ʔ] 'to sit'; [ʔinkʊ̃́ʔə] 'bench' [ʔʌpɛ̃́ʦɑ̃ʔ] 'narrow'; [kumpɛ̃́chəɳə] 'make it little'; [ʔɑ̃́h] 'to leave'; [ʔɑ̃́hcaʔ] 'arrow, nib, pen point'; [ʔɛ̃́hə] 'body'; [haʦṹʔhəʦə] 'herd of cattle'; [sirʊ̃́.əʔ] 'to limp'; [ʔʊ̃́y] 'smell'; [ʔṍhɳə] 'to break' and [wɛ̃́] 'echo'.

We notice in the above examples the following vocalic segments occurring with vocalic nasalization: [ɪ̃, ʊ̃, ũ, ɛ̃, ə̃, õ, ɛ̃, ɑ̃, æ̃]. The only other vocalic quality that occurs in stressed syllables is [ɔ], for which we do not seem to have a nasalized counterpart. Also notice that in all the examples provided no other nasal, i.e., consonantal segment is present. We leave aside here, in the present argument, the possibility which might be entertained that such forms might be derived from an underlying shape embodying a nasal consonantal segment. Within surface phonetics there are but two alternatives open. Either we may derive the vocalic nasality from one of the consonantal nasals as some sort of contextual variant, or we shall have to treat the vocalic nasality as a significant feature.

One immediate objection that may be raised to the view of vocalic nasality as a contextual variant of a consonantal nasal is that the

syllabic structure would have to be altered to allow consonantal clusters to begin or close the syllables. If we should succeed in analyzing the nasalized vowel into a sequence of nasal consonant followed by a vowel, then there could be either CN initial clusters in which C is a non-nasal consonant, and N a nasal consonant; or if we should regard $\tilde{V}$ as a sequence of VN, then, there could be NC clusters closing the syllables. This result would conflict with the parity that otherwise holds between the phonetic syllables and phonological syllables as outlined above, assuming, of course, that such a parity is somehow desirable or considered natural. Thus, there is a sort of structural evidence for not deriving the vowel nasality from a nasal consonant.

Moreover, we have such examples as [ŋac] 'oil', [ɲua.kə] 'pipe', [ɲat] 'to wear', [naŋ] 'ear', [nat] 'big cane', [mɛ̄] 'you singular', and [malĪ] 'small-pox', which would not allow us to analyze the nasalized vowels into a sequence of NV. Also, we have [nɔ̄ŋ] 'ear', [coŋ] 'high up', [t̪ūŋ] 'smell', [t̪aɲ] 'hot', [ɲən] 'soft', [t̪inko?] 'prod', [t̪am] 'buttocks' and [kumrua.c] 'to make lemon juice'. These would prevent us from analyzing the $\tilde{V}$ into VN. Thus, we are led to recognize the vowel nasality as a contrastive feature.

In summary, we may say that length is entirely predictable and is tied up with root stress; and that vowel nasality is distinctive and must be marked in any kind of transcription.

1.4 Segmental sounds: vowels

We proceed to discuss the segmentals; first the vowels will be considered.

Employing a broad-transcription (where certain finer distinct sounds are assumed to belong intrinsically to one or the other similar segment) the following vocalics, some with or without length, and some with or without nasality, and sometimes with both, are found to occur.

We have already discussed the incidence of the length and vowel nasality (sec. 1.3). The phonetics of these prosodics will be dealt with later (secs. 1.61 & 1.62).

i	ɯ	u
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ
æ		

1.41 Simple vocalics in unstressed syllables

It is convenient to examine the vowel sounds in terms of root-stress. All the listed ten vocalics occur in stressed syllables, but only [i, e, ə, a, u] are found to occur in the unstressed syllables.

[i] and [e] may be said to be in complementary distribution in unstressed syllables. [e] occurs finally before word-pause, and [i] medially. Occasionally this final [e] is found to be in free variation with [i], when it is preceded by [s]. The examples given below illustrate this point. The stressed syllables are underscored.

[ʔinsólŋe] 'racing'; [ʔisɛ̃́] 'eat fruit'; [kisɯ́t] 'to pull'; [ʔisáh] 'to pull off'; [t̪infáhsicé?] 'things on which one stumbles'; [mikā́sə] 'singer'; [kit̪é?] 'wrinkle'; [ʔitkú.ət] 'to comb'; [kimów] 'tiger'; [kinmuā́nə] 'calf (body part)'; [ʔinmī́hə] 'raining'; [hat̪éŋsunáŋre] 'to listen'; [hatṹʔt̪əre] 'to join'; [tóhləre] 'to change'; [t̪inhā́se] or [t̪inhā́si] 'to press'; [kánŋəse] or [kánŋəsi] 'difficult to do'; [kamánse] 'marriage'; [kulmóre] (a borrowing) 'gold'.

Likewise, [ə] and [a] are in complementary distribution in unstressed syllables. Here, it is the closer vocalic, the [ə] that occurs before word-pause, and elsewhere it is [a]. It should be noted that particles such as /ta/ [t̪ə], /ŋa/ [ŋə], /si/ [se], etc. are treated here as free forms or words, irrespective of the writing

convention which adjoins them to the preceding forms (see secs. 2.2 & 3.3). It will be recalled that with [i] and [e] it was the open variety that occurred in the pre-pausal position; thus a mid vowel emerges in both these cases after the neutralization. Some examples follow.

[harə́ʔ] 'to look at'; [harók] 'to bake'; [kat̲ṓkə] 'to dance'; [kamat̲ṓkə]'dancer'; [hasə́t̲halə] 'to elect'; [kalafā̲t̲ə] 'grasshopper'; [kaniʔ_ə] 'human bird'; [karáwhalák] 'chain'; [karál] 'crooked'; [minrū̲ʔə] 'thumb'; [mukmuā́kə] 'owl'; [canmí.ələ] 'handle'.

It is interesting to note that, although two degrees of opening were noticed to occur with front and central vowels in parallel distributions, only the value [u] occurs in unstressed syllables for the back-rounded range. This back vowel [u] occurs both prepausally and elsewhere. An open [o] or [ɔ] does not occur in the non-prepausal unstressed positions. Some examples follow.

[ʔufúl] 'to carry in the stretched arms'; [ʔutóh] 'to chop'; [ʔuktú.əke] 'to fish'; [kumtmí.əl] 'to swing someone'; [tóp̲ʔumhṍy] 'to smoke'; [kā́nu] 'to marry'.

Though we listed above five auditorially discernible vocalics as occurring in unstressed syllables, it is now clear that we will be able to account for them with only the following three distinctive entities:

/i/ /u/ /a/

1.42 Simple vocalics in stressed syllables

Now we shall proceed to consider the vocalics in stressed syllables. As we have mentioned earlier, all the vocalic ranges which we have transcribed in a broad transcription (namely [i, ɯ, u; e, ə, o; ɛ, a, ɔ] and [æ]) occur in stressed syllables.

1.421 Front vocalics

Of the front vocalics, the vocalic [æ] will be discussed last in this section. Of the other three front vocalics [e] and [ɛ] seem to be in complementary distribution; there are not many instances of occurrence of [e], and all of them are before a front consonant. However, before a palatal [e] varies freely with [ɛ]. Elsewhere the vocalic [ɛ] occurs. As the complementation of segments [e] and [ɛ] could not be established convincingly, and as the central and back vocalic seem to indicate a three-way contrast, we consider all these vocalics, namely [i, e, ɛ] as distinctive. The examples that follow illustrate this distribution.

[ʔitkéc] or [ʔitkɛ́c] 'to pluck'; [tacéy] or [tacɛ́y] 'to shiver'; [hɛ̃́c] 'tight' (this form does not seem to alternate with *[hɛ̃́c], and this is explainable in terms of the nasality, which usually lowers the tongue height somewhat for the vocalics) [ʔukéw] 'to take'; [halép] 'to fit'; [ʔép] 'to plant'; [kaʔép] 'to carve'; [héw] 'to see'; [hahél] 'to blow a flute'; [hahét] 'to strain' [ʔés] 'down'; [halɛ́h] 'to lose grip, miss'; [lɛ́h] 'separate'; [ʔutɛ́h] 'to cut'; [tacɛ́ʔŋə] 'to get tired'; [ʔihɛ̃́] 'nerve'; [hɛ́h] 'to fly'; [kɛ́h] 'storm'; [mikɛ́h] 'to annoy'; [kɛ́ʔ] 'to bring'; [tɛ́ŋ] 'to incline'; [mɛ̃́] 'you'; [pɛ́ʔ] 'to wait'; [hɛ̃́] 'during, time'; [yɛ́h] 'hair'; [ʔɛ̃́ʔu] 'to happen'.

The vocalic [i] is not in complementary but in contrastive distribution with [e] and [ɛ]; the pairs [ʔitkíc] 'to cut with a knife', [ʔitkéc] ~ [ʔitkɛ́c] 'to pluck' and [ríc] 'small', [karéc] ~ [karɛ́c] 'to mix' will establish this contrast. Some examples for the occurrence of [i] follow. [ʔuki?] 'to tempt'; [ʔuwí?] 'to make'; [wíh] 'to miss'; [ʔitlíc] 'to peel'; [halĩ́] 'to cover'; [pusíh] 'to feel the itch'; [ʔitíy] 'to laugh'; [ʔihĩ́] 'to clear, to clean'; [ʔihĩ́h] 'to blow the nose'; [cínŋase] 'to spoil'; [cím] 'to cry'; [ʔumíc] 'be soaked'; [níh] 'to sell'.

1.422 Central vocalics

The central vocalics exhibit a three-way contrast in height in the stressed syllables. The contrastive vocalics are [ɯ], [ə] and [a], all of which are unrounded. The examples that follow serve to confirm this contrastive noncomplementary distribution. We may note that the high central vocalic [ɯ], when it occurs as a simple vocalic, is not found in numerous forms.

[hɯ̃́t] 'to sniff'; [ʔɯ̃́y] 'to smell'; [haɡɯ́l] 'to frighten'; [kaɡɯ̃́] 'to trap'; [kaɡɯ́y] 'to hold and shake'; [kaɡɯ́ʔ] 'a bone'.

[katə́ŋ] 'to pile up'; [hatéŋtase] 'to be sure'; [hahə́m] 'to transplant'; [hahə́t] 'to bend'; [hahə́h] 'to weep'; [ʔuʔə́ʔ] 'to think about oneself'; [cə́ŋ] 'to have'; [sə́t] 'to ripe'; [hasə́tlə] 'to choose'; [kə́l] 'above'; [kumrə̃́t] 'to squeeze out'; [jarə́ʔ] 'to look out'; [tə̃́yə] 'to build house'.

[katáŋ] 'to fence around'; [sát] 'to remove husk'; [hasát] 'to change money'; [hã́ʔ] 'we two'; [kitál] 'saw'; [katán] 'to stamp the foot'; [táp] 'joint'; [ʔittál] 'to wipe off'; [hintáŋ] 'to weave cloth or basket'; [cátlə] 'to jump up'; [tacál] 'to burn as fire'; [cac] 'to speak'; [kical] 'to swim'; [ʔinmáŋ] 'to be numb'; [hafáŋ] 'to shoot'; [rálŋatow] 'to feel shy'.

1.423 Back vocalics

The back vocalics, which are all rounded, namely [u], [o] and [ɔ] reveal only two heights as being clearly distinctive. The vocalic [ɔ] occurs very rarely in our data. So far only three items were noticed in which this vocalic occurs. They are [hintɔ́k] 'to break', [nɔ́t] 'pig' and [kɔ́k] 'vagina'. One interesting factor emerged in repeated checkings of these forms with the informant. If an unrounded [o], or slightly lowered and retracted [ə] is substituted for the [ɔ] in all these forms, then such a rendition was acceptable to the informant.

This seems to confirm our suspicion that there is really no three-way contrast within the back vocalics; or, if there really was, it is on its way out and is yielding to the two-way contrast. However, the quality [o] does not undergo any of the variations tested for [ɔ], and so we shall have to treat these two qualities, namely [o] and [ɔ], as distinctive, if only vestigial and marginal. [o] and [u] clearly contrast, and the examples below would confirm this fact.

[ʔittót] 'to borrow'; [tóh] 'to change'; [tóp] 'to drink'; [ʔuról] 'to squint'; [ʔuróh] 'to hatch'; [harók] 'to burn'; [rón] 'to bend'; [hatóy] 'to send'; [ʔõh] 'to break'; [mól] 'to be together'; [timóʔ] 'to strike'; [hanók] 'to feed'; [kóhse] 'to fall down'; [kinʔõk] 'throat'; [kinpóŋ] 'kidney'.

[cúk] 'place'; [rúk] 'beat (of the heart, of a watch)'; [ŋúŋ] 'to finish'; [cúŋ] 'to glow'; [kicús] 'to shatter'; [cúh] 'to go'; [ʔuhúw] 'to bark'; [siʔún] 'to bend'; [túŋ] 'be in group'; [túy] 'to bubble'; [lúc] 'to shed (as skin)'; [fúl] 'east'.

1.424 The vocalic [æ]

Occasionally it is found that [a] alternates freely with [æ], particularly when it is nasalized. Given below are the examples so far noticed; they involve three roots, namely [ʔãh] 'to live', [ʔæ̃] 'two', and [ʔáp] 'to be shut'.

[ʔãh] or [ʔæ̃h] 'to live'; [ʔæ̃hə] or [ʔæ̃hə] 'body'; [haʔãh] or [haʔæ̃h] 'to earn money, or to make a living'; [ʔæ̃] or[ʔæ̃] 'two' [kaˋæ̃titow] or [kaʔæ̃titow] 'to doubt, i.e., to move between two'; [ʔáp] or [ʔæp] 'to be shut'.

Since numerous other occurrences of [a] certainly do not alternate with [æ], and since the [æ] variant occurs in basic words, we are treating [æ] as distinctive.

Thus, we find all the vocalics listed as occurring in stressed

syllables to be distinctive, though some of them are marginal and/or vestigial.

/i/	/ɯ/	/u/
/e/	/ə/	/o/
/ɛ/ /æ/	/a/	/ɔ/

1.43 Complex vocalics

All complex vocalics are diphthongal, and they occur only in stressed syllabics. They are analyzed into sequences of two vocalics (V_1V_2), and are identified, on phonetic grounds, with the already established simple vocalics. The syllables containing these complexes are either open (CV_1V_2), or closed (CV_1V_2C). One of the vocalics is always stressed, thus yielding either $CV\acute{}_1V_2(C)$, or $CV_1\acute{V}_2(C)$.

Vocalic nasality is also found to occur on these diphthongs. Though this nasality is often heard over the entire complex, it is clearly heard on that vocalic which is stressed in the complex. This peculiar perception of the nasality may not reflect the actual articulation. It may very well be that the nasal passage is open for the entirety of the vocalic complex, and it is the incidence of stress that conditions the clear perception of nasality only in that part of the complex which receives stress.

As established for simple vocalics, given the seven (disregarding /e, æ, ɔ/ and the three distinctive vocalics in stressed and unstressed syllabics respectively, thirty-six diphthongs are distributionally possible, where V_1 is different from V_2, and either V_1 or V_2 is always stressed. However, only five of them occur. They are /íə/, /ɯ́ə/, /úə/, /uá/, and /iá/ as in [halí.əp] 'to teach', [rɯ́.ən] 'alight as a bird', [yú.əc] 'to dissolve, to melt', [ʔuál] 'seed, nut', and [hiák] 'broom'.

We observe in these diphthongs that the V_1 is always a closed vocalic, and V_2 is open, either /ə/ or /a/. Also, we notice that */ɯ́/ does not occur. The non-occurrence of /ɯ́/ is in accordance with the fact that [ɯ] as a monophthong does not occur in unstressed syllabics, whereas [i] and [u] monophthongs do occur in unstressed syllabics.

Recognition of five different vocalic sequences above is a direct result of choosing as the first step in the analysis of diphthongs the identification of phonetic segments in them with the already established distinctive vocalics for monophthongs. But a direct analysis of the phonetics of the diphthongs, which is presented below, yields only three vocalic sequences.

1.431 Analysis of complex vocalics

Phonetically we have [íə], [iá], [úə], [uá], and [ɯ́ə]. These are analyzed to give /ia/ [iə], [ia]; /ua/ [uə], [ua]; and /ɯa/ [ɯə] where all VV are of the form (1) either V́V or VV́ and (2) V_1 is high and V_2 is /a/. The realization of particular quality of segments of a complex is according to the rules of stress, which are given below (cf. secs. 1.41 and 1.42).

/á/ = [a]; /a/ = [ə] after a vocalic
/í, ú/ = [i, u]; /i, u/ = [i, u]
/ɯ́/ = [ɯ]

Further in this connection, see also section below on stress (1.61). The behavior of V_1 is special before V_2. The lengthening of V_2 in $\acute{V}_1V_2$, whether it is followed by a C or not, is just as if a simple V occurred in a closed syllable; that is, there is no discernible lengthening. The $\acute{V}_1$ of $\acute{V}_1V_2$ in open syllables behaves as if it is the ending segment of a syllable. That is, it receives the full lengthening like the stressed monophthongs in open syllables. For examples illustrating this length, see the same section referred to

above.

In illustration of the analysis of diphthongs above, some examples are given below.

[halíəp] /halíap/ 'to teach'; [ɲíəl] /ɲíal/ 'to flicker as fire'; [síəŋ] /síaŋ/ 'sweet (smell) '; [ʔiyʉ́əm[/ʔiyʉ́am/ 'breath, life'; [rʉ́ən] /rʉ́an/ 'to alight as bird'; [rʉ́əŋə] /rʉ́aŋa/ 'far'; [kúəŋatów] /kúaŋatów/ 'to hate'; [yúəc] /yúac/ 'to dissolve, to melt'; [yúəŋ] /yúaŋ/ 'silent'; [ʔúəh] /ʔúah/ 'to admire'; [ʔirúə] /ʔirúa/ 'slant position'; [ʔuŋyúəŋʔuál] /ʔuŋyúaŋʔuál/ 'seed, nut'; [hiák] /hiák/ 'broom (leaves of cane)'; [kiáw] /kiáw/ 'black'; [wiák] /wiák/ 'to grunt'; [liát] /liát/ 'to finish'; [liánlə] /liánla/ 'overtake'; [ʔiŋnuán] /ʔiŋnuán/ 'to growl'; [ʔupyuáp] /ʔupyuáp/ 'grass'; [ʔuálruáʔ] /ʔuálruáʔ/ ' arm pit'; [siruát] /siruát/ 'to carry on the stretched hands'; [kanuã̂ŋə] /kanuáŋa/ 'strength'; [yuác] /yuác/ 'flow'; [ʔimũ̂.ə̃] /ʔimṹa/ 'to wring'; [hũ̃ãy] /hũ̃áy/ 'street'; [pintĩ̂.əhə] /pintĩ́aha/ 'white'; [hĩ̂.əŋhɛ́] /hĩ́aŋɛ́/ 'infrequent'; [canũ̂ə̃lə] /canṹala/ 'handle (of a box)'; [ʔirúə] or [ʔirũ̂.ə̃] /ʔirúa/ or /ʔirṹa/ 'horizontal'; [tw̃̂.ə̃] /tw̃́a/ 'wasp'; [cɯ̃̂.ə̃] /cɯ̃́a/ 'I'; [hulĩ̂.ə̃] /hulĩ́a/ 'eligible female'; [hinhú.ə] /hinhúa/ 'poison'; [sicuá] /sicuá/ 'bird'.

1.44 Summary of vocalic segments

Therefore, first taking syllabics, we list them below having segregated them into monophthongs and diphthongs. We resolved the diphthongs into sequences of two monopththongs.

Simple vocalics in unstressed syllabics (for distribution see sec. 1.41):

/i/	/u/	[i]	[u]
		[e]	
/a/		[ə]	
		[a]	

Simple vocalics in stressed syllabics (for distribution see sec. 1.42):

/i/	/ɯ/	/u/	[i]	[ɯ]	[u]
/e/	/ə/	/o/	[e]	[ə]	[o]
/ɛ/	/ɯ/	/a/	/ɔ/	[ɛ] [ɯ]	[a]	[ɔ]

Complex vocalics in stressed syllabics (for distribution see sec. 1.43):

/ia/	[iə]
	[ia]
/ua/	[uə]
	[ua]
/ɯa/	[ɯə]

All VV are of the form (1) either V́V or VV́, and (2) [+high] [a]. According to the stress rule (sec. 1.431), the quality varies for /a/ in a diphthong. It is [a] when stressed, and [ə] when not stressed. Vocalics /i, ɯ, u/ do not vary quality significantly.

1.5 Prosodics occurring with vocalics

Nasality, which occurs only on stressed vocalics, is marked with [˜]; so far the stress is also marked when nasality is marked. The stress is marked [´] over the V. That is, there are two kinds of stress: $\tilde{V}$ (nasalized) and $\acute{V}$ (non-nasalized) in surface phonology. However, for underlying specification only one prosody needs to be marked. That is, non-nasal stress can be assigned to all roots by rule. But roots must be specified as having, or not having $\tilde{V}$ syllabic. Nasality must be marked.

1.6 Some further observations on the phonetic variations

The positional variants discussed so far do not exhaust the phonetic variations that are observable in Nancowry speech. The following general statements or rules account for the remaining variations noticed.

1.61 Stress

Stress in general lengthens the duration of the vocalic. The lengthening is not so discernible if the vocalic occurs in a closed syllable. But there is clear lengthening of the vocalic in open syllables. The stressed $\acute{V}_1$ of the diphthongs ($\acute{V}_1V_2$) is heard with half-length in closed syllables ($C\acute{V}_1V_2C$). But it may receive full length in open syllables ($C\acute{V}_1V_2$), thus freely varying with half-length. The V_2 of the V_1V_2, whether it occurs in open or closed syllables, behaves the same, and receives length comparable to that of the stressed monophthongs occurring in open or closed syllables. The stressed V_2 of the diphthong ($V_1\acute{V}_2$) is entirely like the stressed monophthong. That is, it receives full lengthening in open syllables and less than half-length in closed syllables. The V_1 of the $V_1\acute{V}_2$ receives no perceivable lengthening.

The full lengthening mentioned for monophthongs and dipththongs in open syllables is utilized in sentence rhythm by exaggerating it. Its precise incidence in sentence rhythm has not been worked out yet.

Some examples illustrating vocalic length are given below. The phonetic length is marked as follows: $\bar{V}$ when it is full, V. when it is half-length, and it is unmarked when it is short. The stress is marked; when nasality appears, it alone is marked, and the stress is not. We recall here that nasality does not occur on the unstressed vocalics.

[miɲíh] /miɲíh/ 'merchant'; [kíɲ] /kíɲ/ 'monkey'; [kahulɛ́y]

/kahulɛ́y/ 'vegetable curry'; [kinfɛ́c] /kinfɛ́c/ 'eyelashes'; [ʔɛ́t] /ʔɛ́t/ 'brain'; [wə́n] /wə́n/ 'net'; [rál] /rál/ 'shame'; [rúk] /rúk/ 'beat'; [ʔuŋnáŋ] /ʔuŋnáŋ/ 'dust'; [karúʔ] /karúʔ/ 'big'; [fáp] /fáp/ 'side'; [yóm] /yóm/ 'garden, orchard'; [ʔiyáw] /ʔiyáw/ 'crocodile'; [yɛ́h] /yɛ́h/ 'hair on the head'; [rə́ŋ] /rə́ŋ/ (a borrowed item) 'color'; [fūy] /fūy/ 'breeze'.

[liát] /liát/ 'to finish'; [kuál] /kuál/ 'foreleg'; [tuác] /tuác/ 'to tear out'; [nuāy] /nuāy/ 'wing'; [riák] /riák/ 'water'; [fiāk] /fiāk/ 'noise of whistling'.

[ní.ət] /níat/ 'to make something fit'; [hí.əs] /hías/ 'clean'; [tasí.ək] /tasíak/ 'beside'; [minyɯ́.əy] /minyɯ́ay/ 'yesterday'; [halɯ́.ən] /halɯ́an/ 'to press clothes'; [kanú.əh] /kanúah/ 'knife, blade'; [tafú.əl] /tafúal/ ' a pair'.

[hɛ̄wə] /hɛ́wa/ 'visible'; [tɛ̄ʔə] /tɛ́ʔa/ 'to touch person or thing'; [hinhɛ̄tə] /hinhɛ́ta/ 'strainer'; [hamī́yə] /hamíya/ 'field cleared of wild growth'; [hayɯ̄́yə] /hayɯ́ya/ 'person seduced'; [ʔúklɔ̄́kakuál] /ʔúklákakuál/ 'wrist'; [ʔiŋŋū́lə] /ʔiŋŋúla/ 'elder brother'; [hanū́sə] /hanúsa/ 'season'; [hinpɔ̄́yə] /hinpóya/ 'greasy nature'.

[kuā́hə] /kuáha/ 'to move things'; [hinfuā́yə] /hinfuáya/ 'the act of making something thick by adding something to it'; [ruā́tə] /ruáta/ 'staff, stick'.

Thus excluding the extra-length heard in sentence rhythm, we seem to have two degrees of phonetic lengthening. We treat the vocalics in unstressed syllables as the norm and short. It is not certain that what is involved in V. (half-length) is really duration, though perceived as lengthening. Probably a change in vocalic quality due to finer adjustments in high-low and front-back axes around the 'norm' is involved.

In the stressed syllabics one other feature to be noted is the lowering of the tongue height perceived in the vocalics when they are

followed by velar and bilabial stops or nasals within the same syllable. Probably there is also a concomitant retraction of the tongue. Some examples follow by way of illustration. The lowering is marked with the diacritic [̬] on the vowel as in [ɐ̬]. The stress is also marked in the examples.

[ʔɐ̬́k] /ʔə́k/ 'red'; [pɐ̬́t] /pə́t/ 'ugly'; [ʔɑ̬́k] /ʔɔ́k/ 'skin, shell'; [payúhlɑ̬́m] /payúhlɔ́m/ 'poor person'; [pɐ̬́k] /pák/ 'partial, branch'; [kɐ̬́p] /káp/ 'bite'; [ʔɨ̬́ŋnɐ̬́ŋ] /ʔúŋnáŋ/ 'mushroom'; [ʔɨ̬́ptáypə] /ʔúptáypa/ 'land or fresh water turtle'.

1.62 Stressed nasality

Unlike the non-nasal stress, nasality seems to lower the tongue height of the vocalic with which it occurs uniformly, irrespective of the following consonant if any. Some examples are given in illustration.

[ŋɐ̬̃] /ŋə̃/ 'yellow'; [hɑ̬̃c] /hɔ̃c/ 'faith'; [hatɨ̬̃ʔŋə] /hatũʔŋi/ 'assembly'; [sɨ̃́ɐ̬̃ŋ] that is, [sɨ̃́ɐ̬̃ŋ] /sũaŋ/ 'fungus'; [sí.əŋʔɐ̬̃y] /síaŋʔɔ̃y/ 'good smell'.

1.63 Vowel assimilation

In complex vocalics there is, in addition, a certain degree of vowel assimilation of the unstressed to the stressed in reference to height. This is not always realized in speech, at least in careful speech. Some examples are provided below.

[wiák] or [weák] /wiák/ 'to grunt'; [liát] or [leát] /liát/ 'to complete or finish'; [liánlə] or [leánlə] /liánla/ 'overtake'.

1.64 Other phonetic details

The lip-rounding feature occurs only with back vocalics, and it does not with front and central vocalics even contextually.

The central vocalics are heard more as 'backish' rather than 'frontish'. Often enough some of the phonetic long vocalics are heard slightly diphthongized as [ɛ̄ᵉ], [ā^ə], and [ō^u].

When the V_1 of the diphthong $\acute{V}_1V_2$ is the central high vocalic [ɯ], almost regularly a soft velar voiced fricative (here marked as [ɤ]) is heard during the transition to V_2. This feature is sometimes heard in this vocalic when it is word final, that is, when it is phonetically not short. Some examples follow. Stress is marked.

[fɯ́.ɤə] /fɯ́a/ 'to swell'; [cɯ́.ɤəc] /cɯ́ac/ 'to be silent'; [cɯ́.ɤəl] /cɯ́al/ 'to carry in hands'; [yɯ́.ɤəm] /yɯ́am/ 'to straighten'; [yɯ̄́ɤ] /yɯ̄́/ 'fade'.

1.7 Segmental sounds: consonants

The chart below lists all the consonantal segments that occur in Nancowry speech.

p	t̪	t	c	k	ʔ
m	n̪	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	f	s			h
		r			
		l			
	w		y		

1.71 Oral and glottal stops

Of the consonants listed above, dental [t̪] and alveolar [t] oral stops are found to be in complementary distribution. The dental occurs in the syllable initial, and the alveolar in the syllable final positions. This distribution is maintained even when they occur in sequence across a syllable division without giving rise to assimilation. The word [ʔittót] 'to borrow' illustrates this point.

Other stops also have the usual phonetic values for their place

of articulation: [p] a bilabial, [c] a palatal, [k] a velar and [ʔ] a glottal. In careful speech they have neither voicing nor aspiration as contextual exponents. Very characteristically, in syllable and particularly word final positions these stops are not audibly released. No noticeable affrication is perceived for [c] even in syllable initial position. For the stop consonants in general, no assimilation of place of articulation can be noticed within or across words.

1.72 Nasals

Although the alveolar dental alternance is firmly established for the oral stops, the comparable alveolar nasal only sporadically has the dental variant in the syllable initial position. Word finally nasals including [ɲ] have most often a clipped articulation on a par with the inaudible release of the oral stops.

1.73 Fricatives

All three fricatives are voiceless with no voiced counterparts. [f] is labiodental and [h] is glottal. However, [s] is somewhat retracted from the alveolar position, but without in the process becoming a groove sibilant.

1.74 Liquids

Both [l] and [r] are voiced and primarily alveolar. Almost always in word final position and occasionally in syllable final position [l] is articulated with a clear retraction, and consequently, with a domal timbre. But yet it is not a true retroflex.

The articulation of [r] is somewhat interesting. This liquid is not a trill; but neither is it always a clear flap heard in some of the Indic languages. Initially in stressed syllables, it is articulated with an appreciable duration of tongue contact before the

backward or retracting wipe of the tongue tip on the alveolar region is effected. This is further accentuated with a coarticulated stop onset when the preceding syllable final is an alveolar. Thus in /ʔinrŭan/ 'to perch', /ʔuálret/ 'anus' and /hătróc/ 'to lose', the articulation of [r] could be more accurately transcribed as [^{d}r]. In unstressed syllables, it is a flap; but occasionally it is realized as a weakly articulated [d] as in /hɔ́ltari/ [hɔ́lt̲ɔɹe] ~ [hɔ́lt̲ɔde] 'to cringe'.

1.75 Semiconsonants

[w] represents a labiodental. In its articulation, the lower lip is not tensed or slightly folded back, but left in its natural neutral position. Both this and the palatal semiconsonant [y] are articulated rather weakly.

1.76 Consonantal contrasts

We have the following sixteen contrasting consonants: /p, t, c, k, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, f, s, h, r, l, w, y/. Below, we establish this fact for the surface phonology on distributional grounds.

All consonants occur as syllabic initial, but as syllabic final all but [f] and [r] occur. A variety of consonant clusters occur, but always across the syllabic boundary (see sec. 1.77).

The contrastive character of the oral stops is easily established from the following pairs of words. [yák] 'to dwell', [yác] 'to wash, to rinse'; [sák] 'to stand erect', [sɔ́t] 'to ripe'; [kayĭŋə] 'to travel', [payĭ́] 'street'; [cŭ́] 'where', [tŭ́] 'sick'; [cák] 'pain', [pák] 'branch'; [fáp] 'side', [fuát] 'soup, broth'.

Though we have given examples for establishing contrast between [p] and [t], [p] and [k], and [t] and [k], we do not expect these pairs to be in complementary distribution.

The following will establish the contrastive character of the nasals. [malĩ́] 'smallpox', [nãŋ́] 'ear', [ɲĩ́] 'house', [ŋã́] 'field'; [ʔiyŭ́.əm] 'life', [ʔiŋŋuã́n] 'groaning', [ʔinkŭ̃́ŋ] 'chin', [ʔuŋʔíŋ] 'bone'; [yú.əm] 'to straighten', [yŭ́.ən] 'to burn'; [káḿ] 'zenith', [káń] 'female'; [yóḿ] 'garden', [kṍŋ] 'male', [yṍŋ] 'to drizzle'.

The following sets of words establish the contrast between oral stops and nasal consonants. [cáḱ] 'pain', [cáŋ́] 'property'; [kã́] 'fish', [ŋã́] 'field'; [cí.əʔ] 'trunk, stump', [ɲí.əʔ] 'tight'; [t̪áŋlâh] 'goose', [náŋ́] 'ear'; [píń] 'thick (density)', [minrṹʔə] 'thumb', [míć] 'lightning', [máń] 'a very tiny reddish fly to be found on the rotten stuff'.

[fúń] 'navel, [súń] 'lime', and [humnól] 'friend' reveal the contrast between the fricatives.

[r] and [l] contrast in [ráh́] 'slope', and [láh́] 'hindleg'; also in [riáḱ] 'water', and [liáŋ́] 'name, sound'.

[r] and [s] contrast in [ráĺ] 'dhal', and [sáĺ] 'salt'.

[l] and [s] contrast in [lóĺ] 'forehead', and [sáĺ] 'salt'; also in [fúĺ] 'east, flower', and [fúś] 'smoke'.

[l] and [n] contrast in [fúĺ] 'east, flower', and [fúń] 'navel'.

[y] and [w] contrast in [yáĺ] 'to pour', and [wáĺ] 'to move'.

[c] and [y] contrast in [yóć] 'soft', and [cót́] 'molar tooth, [cóŋ́] 'high', etc.

[h] and [ʔ] contrast in [yuáh́] 'to want to move', and [yuáʔ́] 'to remove'.

Above, some sets are given to establish contrast between certain segments though we do not expect them to be in complementation on the grounds of phonetic plausibility.

1.761 Contrastive character of [ʔ] and [y]

The glottal stop [ʔ] and the palatal semiconsonant [y] require more extended treatment before they can be established firmly as contrastive units. Below, we consider these units further.

The glottal occurs both initially and finally. When no other consonant begins a syllable, a phonetic glottal occupies this position. That is, in this language, no syllable is begun with a vocalic. Thus, the initial occurrence of the glottal stop is predictable, and therefore a general rule could be provided. However, its occurrence in the syllable final position could not be so predicted, because both open and closed syllables occur, and the occurrence of the glottal in the closed syllables is not conditioned. Therefore, wherever the phonetic glottal [ʔ] occurs, it is retained as a distinctive unit whatever might be its status in different positions in underlying structures. The following examples indicate this situation.

[kā̂] 'fish', [yā́] 'fat', [ŋā̄] 'yellow', [tə́] 'level ground', [yw̄̄] 'field', [kahɛ̄́] 'when', [kulɪ́] 'mixed'; [kə́ʔ] 'very', [cáʔ] 'face'; [luáʔ] 'hurry', [rúʔ] 'soil', and [yóʔ] 'dear'.

There is an advantage in retaining the palatal semiconsonant [y] as a distinctive unit, and not treat it as a derivative of the vocalic [i], at least on distributional grounds.

If we should derive [y] from /i/, then words like [yéh] 'narrow', [yól] 'friend', and [yẃt] 'fast' are to be rewritten as */iéh/, */ió̀l/, and */iẃt/. Otherwise predictable glottal stop could not be assigned to these forms with vocalic initial as the initial consonant. That is, a general rule is rendered useless by this treatment. The same could be said of treating the final [y] as /i/. There will be new diphthongs. For example, [táy] 'to cause' is */tái/, and [kúy] 'head' is */kúi/. These new diphthongs do not fit in with the general phonetic characteristics of the other diphthongs. That is,

V_1 of these diphthongs is not a vocalic with half-length. Also these new diphthongs will be characterized by yotization, whereas the other diphthongs are clear. A special rule would be required to account for the yotization.

Further, forms like [yú.əh] 'insufficient' and [yuáŋ] 'fruit' would yield triphthongs. A form like [yú.əy] 'fly' would yield a sequence of four vocalics. This ensuing situation is in contra distinction to the general pattern of syllabic structure. Obviously the pattern congruity principle involved here is not as such very important. But we have shown the consequences of treating the segment [y] vocalically. We retain this segment [y] as contrastive unit. Ultimately this treatment where [y] is /y/ implies that, in extracting phonologically distinctive segments, emphasis is being given to 'phonetic realism' over the reduction of the number of units in this kind of surface phonology.

1.77 Consonant clusters

Within the syllable no consonant cluster occurs. Thus all clusters occur across syllabic boundary, and all of them are of two-unit sequences. We have maintained above that /f/ [f] and /r/ [r] do not occur finally. Therefore, distributionally 224 (14 final consonants x 16 initial consonants) different consonant clusters are possible. More than half of them, so far 124 of them, are found to occur. Since there is no consonantal assimilation (we have already mentioned that even [t̪ - t] do not assimilate), and since the syllabic division is so faithfully retained, all the clusters could theoretically occur. Some examples are provided below. The syllabic division is marked with a hyphen [-]. The stress is marked.

/ʔ-ʔ/ /tiʔ-ʔúaŋ/ 'to twist'; /ʔuʔ-ʔów/ 'to vomit'

/ʔ-t/ /cíaʔ-tow/ 'to prefer'; /yáʔ-tu-tów-ri/ 'to trust'

/ʔ-ŋ/ /céʔ-ŋa/ 'to become tired'; /ríʔ-ŋi/ 'to fight each other'

/ʔ-ɲ/ /káʔ-ɲi-ŋi/ 'to stutter'

/ʔ-h/ /pum-tũʔ-ha-si/ 'to dip into'; /ʔu-yáʔ-ha-ŋa/ 'to discard'

/ʔ-s/ /ʔu-wíʔ-si-cáʔ/ 'to use'; /kũʔ-si-ri/ 'to sit'

/ʔ-l/ /pum-huáʔ-la-caʔ/ 'to threaten'; /yáʔ-lúŋ-se-ri/ 'to give up'

/ʔ-y/ /ʔu-míʔ-yin-tów/ 'to have'; /cíaʔ-yóʔ/ 'to need'

/k-c/ /ʔuk-túak-caʔ/ ' to lead an animal'

/k-t/ /ʔuk-túak/ 'to draw'; /ʔuk-ték-ha-ŋa/ 'to tear'

/k-p/ /ʔuk-pók/ 'to tether an animal'

/k-ŋ/ /ʔuk-sák-ŋa-láh/ 'to throw'; /ʔuk-ŋák/ 'to floodlight'

/k-ɲ/ /ʔuk-ɲíak/ 'to bind with a cord'; /ʔuk-ták-ɲẽ-caʔ/ 'to pull out from the mouth'

/k-n/ /sik-nél-ŋi-caʔ/ (a borrowed item) 'to signal'

/k-h/ ʔuk-wák-ha-ŋə/ 'to step on'; /ha-sák-ha-ŋa/ 'to stop, to halt'

/k-s/ /ʔuk-sák/ 'to stand (be erect)'; /kúk-se/ 'to fall off'

/k-y/ /ʔuk-yák/ 'to dwell, to live at a place'; /ʔuk-yúak/ 'to load, to stuff a box, etc.'

/k-w/ /ʔuk-wák-ŋa-kúy/ 'to step over (an obstacle)'

/k-r/ /ʔuk-rók-ha-ŋa/ 'to cut (thread, wire, etc.)'; /ku-ŋũk-ri/ 'to nod up and down to say yes'

/k-l/ /ʔuk-lák-la/ 'to protect'; /sák-la-ri/ 'to spear'

/c-c/ /ʔit-các-caʔ/ 'to pray, to read'

/c-t/ /các-ta-ri/ 'to court, to woo (to speak)'

/c-ŋ/ /các-ŋi/ 'to gossip'; /yuác-ŋa/ 'to dissolve'

/c-l/ /các-lí-tów/ 'to conspire (to plan evil together)'

/c-h/ /pum-rũac-ha-ŋa/ 'to despise'; /ha-lúac-ha-ŋa/ 'to pass by'

/t-ʔ/ /ʔit-ʔét/ 'to write'

/t-k/ /ʔit-kúat/ 'to comb hair'; /ʔit-kíc/ 'to cut with a knife'

/t-c/ /ʔit-cíc/ 'to wash clothes by rubbing'; /ʔit-cúac/ 'to massage'

/t-t/ /ʔit-tót/ 'to lend'; /ʔit-tət-ha-ŋa/ 'to wipe off'

/t-ŋ/ /ha-sát-ŋi-cáʔ/ 'to trade, to barter'; /ki-sút-ŋa-ri/ 'to commit suicide'

/t-ɲ/ /cút-ɲi/ 'to go out of a house'; /ʔit-ɲéc/ 'to mold (clay)'

/t-m/ /ʔit-múa-ta/ 'to hope'

/t-y/ /ʔit-yuát/ 'to mow'; /líat-yən/ 'to heal as a wound'

/t-r/ /hăt-róh/ 'to defeat'; /hăt-rúk/ 'to abstain'

/t-l/ /ha-sət-la/ 'to choose'; /ciát-la/ 'to climb (a tree)'

/t-h/ /ha-sət-ha-la/ 'to elect'; /cút-hát/ 'to go in, to enter'

/t-s/ /ʔit-séc/ 'to erase'; /mót-si-ri/ 'to regret'

/p-ʔ/ /ʔup-ʔép/ 'to plan'; /tóp-ʔum-hõy/ 'to smoke'

/p-k/ /ʔup-káp/ 'to bite'; /ʔup-kŭp/ 'to fold arms'

/p-c/ /ʔup-cŏp-ŋa-fáh/ 'to ambush'; /ʔup-cáp-ha-la/ 'to pick up (from ground)'

/p-t/ /kum-ʔəp-ta-cáʔ/ 'to shut (door)'; /ha-lép-ta-si/ 'to repair'

/p-ŋ/ /cíp-ŋa/ 'to dry up (as water)'; /pa-ɲáp-ŋa/ 'to go out (as fire)'

/p-ɲ/ /pum-cĭp-ɲi-caʔ/ 'to sharpen pointed ends'; /to-lóp-ɲu/ 'to come loose as a knot'

/p-m/ /káp-mát/ 'to imagine'

/p-y/ /ʔup-yáp-si-si/ 'to pry'

/p-l/ /ʔup-lóp/ 'to cover oneself (as when sleeping)'

/p-h/ /kum-múp-ha-ta/ 'to close the openings (of a bag)'
/ha-táp-ha-ta/ 'to join things'

/p-s/ /ʔup-sáp/ 'to answer (a question)'; /wúp-si/ 'to fell (a tree)'

/ŋ-ʔ/ /ʔuŋ-ʔáŋ/ 'to boil something'; /ʔuŋ-ʔók/ 'to eat cooked food'

/ŋ-c/ /túŋ-cáʔ/ 'to kiss (literally to smell the face)'

/ŋ-t/ /muŋ-tã-ŋa-ŋi/'to plead'; /hãt-tóŋ-ta-si/ ' to fail an attempt'

/ŋ-ŋ/ /ha-cáŋ-ŋa-si/ 'to advise'; /ʔéŋ-ŋa/ 'to melt'

/ŋ-ɲ/ /ta-ʔæŋ-ɲú/ 'to bloom'; /ca-láŋ-ɲú/ 'to sprout'

/ŋ-y/ /ʔuŋ-yíaŋ/ 'to chase, to pursue'; /ʔuŋ-yáŋ-la-si/ 'to guard'

/ŋ-l/ /kuáŋ-la-ri/ 'to become strong'; /káŋ-la-ri/ 'to get up from bed'

/ŋ-r/ /ʔuŋ-róŋ/ 'to chop with axe'; /ku-cúŋ-ri/ 'to nod left to right to say no'

/ŋ-h/ /ha-nóŋ-ha-ŋa/ 'to notice'; /hin-ŋóŋ-ha-la/ 'to erect'

/ŋ-s/ /ʔuŋ-sáŋ/ 'to feel by touch'; /loŋ-si/ 'to drown someone'

/ɲ-ŋ/ /ciɲ-ŋa-si/ 'to spoil'; /ki-ráɲ-ŋa-caʔ/ 'to splash'

/ɲ-l/ /pa-néɲ-la-kúy/ 'to germinate'

/ɲ-r/ /ka-ɲúɲ-ri/ 'to whisper'

/n-ʔ/ /kin-ʔɛ̃c/ 'to squeeze'; /kin-ʔiãk/ 'to strangle'

/n-k/ /ha-lín-ʔin-ká-na/ 'to rape, to take a woman by force'

/n-c/ /ʔin-cun/ 'to string (beads)'

/n-t/ /ʔin-taɲ/ 'to weave'; /ʔin-tín/ 'to push'

/n-p/ /sin-pút-ŋa-ri/ 'to somersault'

/n-ŋ/ /cún-ŋa-caʔ/ 'to stray, to become lost'; /rián-ŋa/ 'to flee'

/n-ɲ/ /ʔin-ɲuán/ 'to groan'

/n-n/ /sih-húŋ-ha-la/ 'to lift up'

/n-m/ /ʔin-máŋ/ 'to get numb'; /kin-lén-mát/ 'to tire'

/n-y/ /ʔin-yáh-rét/ 'to follow a person'; /tin-yúap/ 'to rub softly'

/n-w/ /ʔin-wán/ 'to tangle (thread)'

/n-r/ /lin-rók/ 'to shoot something (e.g., marble) with fingers'; /kin-réc/ 'to knead'; /ʔin-rún/ 'to paint a picture'

/n-l/ /ʔin-láŋ/ 'to paint body'; /lián-la/ 'to overtake'

/n-h/ /ʔin-tán-ha-ŋa/ 'to push with the whole body'; /tin-hŏh-ŋi/ 'to collide when moving'

/n-s/ /ʔin-sún/ 'cut something'; /kin-sú/ 'to trap big game'

/n-f/ /ʔin-fuá/ 'to dream'

/m-ʔ/ /tum-ʔáŋ-la-ri/ 'to open (mouth)'; /kum-ʔóp-ŋa-cáʔ/ 'to shut out'

/m-k/ /ʔum-kuám/ 'to give'; /sum-kóŋ-la-ri/ 'to wear dhoti'

/m-c/ /pum-cíʔ/ 'to weep'; /tum-cúa-ŋa-yan/ 'to insult'

/m-t/ /pum-tŭʔ-ha-si/ 'to dip into'; /kum-túal-ri/ 'to swing'

/m-p/ /lum-páʔ/ 'to trim'; /sum-púŋ-ha-la/ 'to pile up'

/m-ŋ/ /móm-ŋa-ri/ 'to lie down'

/m-ɲ/ /kum-ɲík/ 'to wink'; /pum-ɲóp/ 'to flicker torch light'

/m-m/ /hum-míʔ/ 'to wet'; /hum-méy/ 'to make hard things soft'

/m-y/ /sum-yów/ 'to pack into something'; /hum-yú-ŋa-ŋi/ 'to mimic'

/m-w/ /cúm-wál-ha-ŋi/ 'to turn something around'

/m-r/ /ʔum-rám/ 'to hammer'; /ʔum-róm/ 'to eat pandanus fruit'

/m-l/ /ʔum-lóm/ 'to fold'; /pum-lóʔ/ 'to loosen'

/m-h/ /sum-huáŋ/ 'to cool something'; /kum-hús/ 'to become pregnant'

/m-s/ /kum-sŏk/ 'to point'; /ʔum-sám-ŋa-láh/ 'to send a person'

/m-f/ /tum-fúas-ha-si/ 'to take down from a hook'

/w-c/ /héw-cá?/ 'to meet someone'

/w-ŋ/ /ha-rów-ŋi/ 'to divide'; /ka-yów-ŋa-si/ 'to ridicule'

/w-y/ /?u-yáw-yən/ 'to long for'

/w-r/ /yá?-?i-tów-ri/ 'to give up hope'

/w-h/ /ku-hów-ha-ta/ 'to sway'

/y-y/ /múy-yuáh/ 'to quarrel'

/y-r/ /ka-wí-yáy-ri/ 'to avenge'; /ki-wáy-ri/ 'to wave hands'

/y-h/ /ha-tóy-ha-ŋa/ 'to send something to someone'

/l-c/ /?u-yál-cáŋ/ 'to irrigate'; /ka-yuál-cá?/ 'to call someone'

/l-t/ /hól-ta-ri/ 'to cringe in fear'; /yól-tin/ 'to accompany'

/l-ŋ/ /?u-tál-ŋa-si/ 'to command'; /?a-sól-ŋi/ 'to race'

/l-r/ /kum-tmal-ri/ 'to swing

/l-l/ /cál-la-ri/ 'to burn up something'; /căl la-ri/ 'to open eyes'

/l-h/ /ha-kál-ha-ŋa/ 'to go across'; /cum-wál-ha-ŋa/ 'to turn oneself aside'

/s-ŋ/ /ki-cús-ŋa-cá?/ 'to shatter'

/s-h/ /tum-fúas-ha-si/ 'to take down something from a hook'; /ha-pús-ha-la/ 'to fill'

/h-?/ /cía?-?ăh-?uál/ 'to abound (in an enclosed place, e.g., a house)'

/h-k/ /cía?-?ăh-kúy/ 'to abound (in open space, e.g., the sea)'

/h-c/ /?čh-cuk/ 'to copulate'

/h-t/ /?u-yúh-ta/ 'to continue'; /?čh-ta-yán/ 'to get well'

/h-ŋ/ /?ŏh-ŋa/ 'to break (as a stick does)'; /?čh-ŋa-si/ 'decrease'

/h-ɲ/ /ŋéh-ɲu/ 'to betray'; /róh-ɲi/ 'to bleed'

/h-y/ /tu-cíah-yén-tów/ 'to worry'

/h-r/ /ʔin-yáh-rét/ 'to follow a person'; /ha-yóh-rét/ 'to thread'

/h-l/ /héh-la/ 'to go upward as a bird'; /ha-sóh-la-yén/ 'to help'

/h-h/ /yáh-ha-ŋa/ 'to take off (e.g. clothing)'

/h-s/ /réh-su-kúy-ri/ 'to begin'

2
WORD MORPHOLOGY AND FORMATION

A Nancowry word, for the purposes of this description, is characterized as comprising either single or multiple morpheme sequences, one of which is always a root. The root contains that segment of a word to which stress is assigned. That is, all roots are stressed. They may, in addition, have stress nasality. Some roots are monosyllabic and others disyllabic, and in the latter case the second syllable carries the stress, or stress nasality. All other morphemes, if any, that form part of a word are the various affixes which receive neither stress nor stress nasality. All affixes are monosyllabic.

For example, /ká/ 'fish', /ʔók/ 'skin' and /ʔúʔ/ 'boast' are words containing roots consisting of a single syllable with stress. /ɲũ/ 'dim' and /ʔiãt/ 'squeak' are also single syllabic root words, but have nasalized stress or stress nasality. /payúh/ 'man', /puwáŋ/ 'onion' and /kanũat/ 'comb' are disyllabic radical words. A word like /mahalépa/ 'a thing that is made to fit' contains the monosyllabic root /lép/ 'to fit', and three affixes, namely /ma-/, /ha-/ and /-a/. The word /caninyáwa/ 'leaking' contains the disyllabic root /ciyáw/ 'to leak', and the affixes /-an-/, /-in-/ and /-a/.

In stating the rules of word formation we shall not make any specific reference to meaning. Actually at the present state of this study, specific meanings cannot always unambiguously be attributed to inflected words without reference to their syntactic co-relational functions. So we depend to a considerable extent upon the phonological representations of words in order to deduce and state the rules of word formation, and to discover the positional variants of the affixal forms. Also, we show that in spite of complete lack of any phonetic similarity the characteristic distribution and rule applicability enable us to identify some phonologically dissimilar forms as one and the same; that is, to have the same funtion within word morphology and so, consequently, in syntax.

2.1 Recognition of monosyllabic and disyllabic roots

Monosyllabic roots are easily identified, for they are always marked for stress. The problem of identifying the unstressed syllable which forms part of the root in disyllabic roots, as distinguished from affixes, is resolved by reference to the following characteristics which the unstressed root syllable exhibits.

The unstressed syllable in a disyllabic root undergoes the same morphological processes for word formation as does the stressed syllable in a monosyllabic root, when that monosyllabic root does not reduplicate. Also, the unstressed syllable of the disyllabic root behaves like the reduplicative morpheme of monosyllabic roots. That is, when roots have a reduplicative affix, it is the reduplicative affix that undergoes the morphological processes for word formation just as the single syllable root would when not reduplicated. The following examples illustrate these points. The affixes are underlined.

2.11 Monosyllabic roots with some of their inflected forms

/ʔ<u>ɨ̃</u>y/ 'smell'; /ʔ<u>amɨ̃</u>y/, /ʔ<u>ɨ̃ya</u>/, /ʔ<u>anɨ̃ya</u>/. /sóŋ/ 'to go on foot'; /s<u>anóŋ</u>/, /s<u>anóŋa</u>/. /tú/ 'to become sick'; /t<u>amú</u>/, /t<u>anúya</u>/. /láh/ 'leg'; /l<u>áhu</u>/, /l<u>amáhu</u>/.

2.12 Monosyllabic roots with reduplicated prefix showing the prefix undergoing an inflectional process

Forms are listed in the following order: root, reduplicated root, and inflected form. Reduplicated and inflected increments are underscored. Roots are starred as it is not certain that they occur without reduplication. Further below, reduplication is treated in detail (See sec. 2.32).

*/ké/, /ʔ<u>uké</u>/ 'to rescue'; /m<u>uké</u>/. */ról/, /ʔ<u>uról</u>/ 'to squint'; /m<u>uról</u>/. */míʔ/, /ʔ<u>umíʔ</u>/ 'to be soaked'; /m<u>umíʔ</u>/. */ruáy/, /ʔ<u>iruáy</u>/

'to beckon' /miruáy/. */ʔáp/, /ʔupʔáp/ 'to be closed'; /mupʔáp/. */kíc/, /ʔitkíc/ 'to cut with knife'; /mitkíc/.

2.13 Disyllabic roots with their unstressed initial syllable undergoing inflection

Inflectional affixes alone are underscored. /kawú/ 'to be foolish', /kamawú/, /kinwúya/. /kilək/ 'to shake', /kamilək/. /siʔún/ 'to bow', /sumʔún/, /sinʔúna/, /saninʔúna/. /kuyóŋ/ 'to thrash', /kamuyóŋ/, /kinyóŋa/, /kamumyóŋ/, /kaninyóŋa/.

The fact that inflectional processes are applicable to monosyllabic roots, to prefixes derived from root reduplication and to the unstressed initial syllables of disyllabic roots helps to identify these radical elements as different from inflectional affix forms. Further, one must distinguish the unstressed syllables of disyllabic roots from the root reduplicates because of the fact that, unlike the reduplicates, these unstressed syllables of roots must be specified at the outset as part of the shape of the root and cannot be accounted for by a rule. These matters are given fuller treatment later on (See sec. 2.31). At this point, it will suffice to state that it is possible to identify the disyllabic roots when they occur.

2.2 Words and particles

Before we describe word formation in detail, it should be mentioned that there is another class of unstressed forms. These are called particles. The particles are differentiated from the affixes because of the fact that affixes can be derived by the regular word formation processes, whereas the particles could not be accounted for in such a manner. Thus, particles share this characteristic with the unstressed syllables of the root. But they differ in undergoing, unlike the unstressed root syllables, no morphological processes (See sec. 3.3). In the following forms, the particles are underscored: /cípŋa/ 'to dry

up as water', /ʔɛssi/ 'the bottom', /hacə́ŋŋasi/ 'to advise', /kiwáyri/ 'to wave hands', /lə́mŋari/ 'to lie down'.

2.3 Word formation: derivation and inflection

It becomes clear from the examples given above and from what has been said so far that two kinds of morphological processes are involved in word formation: derivation and inflection. One process, as for example root reduplication, produces a stem for the application of further processes. We call such a process a derivational process, and when once applied, it is non-iterative within the scope of a single word. Processes which do not produce such a stem are inflectional processes. A word such as /mitkíc/, given above as an example, is an inflected form, which is obtained by virtue of an inflectional process from the stem /ʔitkíc/; this stem in turn is derived by means of the reduplicative derivational process from the root word /kíc/. The form /muké/ is an inflected form based on /ʔuké/; and /ʔuké/ is a derivational form derived from the root /ké/.

2.31 Disyllabic roots

It was mentioned earlier that disyllabic roots and derived roots exhibit certain common properties. That is, the first syllable in both formations forms an integral part of the stem and undergoes inflectional changes. The first syllable of disyllabic roots is unstressed just as the derived affixes are. Probably many are affixes in origin, a view for which there is some degree of evidence. There are some roots with and without this first syllable, and in such cases the pairs have related meanings. In the examples below, the unstressed root syllable is underscored.

/ʔə̆y/ 'smell'; /pa ʔə̆y/ 'bad smell'
/ʔə̆c/ 'tight'; /ka ʔə̆c/ 'strangle'
/ʔép/ 'to plant'; /ka ʔép/ 'to carve'

/cuát/ 'to dig with fingers'; /kacuát/ 'to dig a hole, to scratch, to furrow'

/yé?/ 'be afraid'; /kayé?/ 'wild'

/yóŋ/ 'to drip from a hole '; /kayóŋ/ 'to shake out (grains)'

/wál/ 'rotate slowly'; /kawál/ 'to throw'

Further, sometimes when a disyllabic root takes a productive inflectional prefix it drops the first syllable. This behavior is similar to the reduplicated prefix being dropped before the same prefix. For example, /larom/ 'pandanus fruit'; /harom/ 'to give pandanus fruit'. /?u?ú?/ 'be praised'; /ha?ú?/ 'to praise'. In the foregoing, /la-/ is the unstressed syllable in the disyllabic root, and /?u-/ is the reduplicated prefix of the root. However, this loss of the first syllable does not occur in many instances when disyllabic roots undergo inflectional changes. For example, /sirũa?/ 'to limp'; the inflectional infix /-um-/ yields /sumrũa?/.

This suggests that at a previous period all native roots in this language, or at any rate more than at the present time, were monosyllabic, and that the present unstressed root syllables constitute the remains of some sort of affixal elements, which have now ceased to be productive, and hence morphologically independent. Therefore, we have some justification for treating disyllabic roots as if they are derived roots, at least in their phonological behavior.

All disyllabic roots have either a CVCV or a CVCVC shape. For the reason given above, we treat the first CV in the roots as if they are affixes and call them root-prefixes, though synchronically at present they are not true prefixes. However, it is significant to note that while many monosyllabic roots may take a reduplicated prefix, none of the disyllabic roots was found to have a reduplicative affix. This suggests, if only indirectly, that the first syllable in the disyllabic roots functions as if it is functionally equivalent to the reduplicated root prefix, i.e., it excludes the reduplication. That

is, synchronically all roots function in larger syntactic contexts as if they were monosyllabic. On the other hand, it could with equal strength be argued that monosyllabic root pattern is on its way out. The nonproductive root-prefixes set the pattern for the disyllabic root as the general pattern, and the reduplicative serves to strengthen this pattern.

Given the sixteen initial consonants (including the glottal) and the three unstressed vocalics, forty-eight root-prefixes are distributionally possible. So far, eighteen of them have been found to occur. They are /pi-/, /pu-/, and /pa-/; /ti-/, /tu-/, and /ta-/; /ci-/, /cu-/, and /ca-/; /ki-/, /ku-/, and /ka-/; /si-/ and /sa-/; /hi-/, /hu-/, and /ha-/; and /la-/. Notice that nasals, semiconsonants, and the glottal stop do not enter into these root syllables.

Of these, there are not many examples for /la-/ and /ha-/. This /ha-/ should not be identified with the prefix of the same shape to be discussed below (See sec. 2.41), because the one below refers to a verb, whereas the one here in /hawuáh/ 'ancestor' and /hakáy/ 'saliva' do not. We give some examples for the rest of the root-prefixes.

/pitĭah/ 'disc, plate'; /puyól/ 'hair'; /pufuák/ 'intestine'; /puló?/ 'thigh'; /pucíp/ 'sharp'; /puyăt/ 'rough'; /paló?/ 'be loose'; /payúh/ 'man'; /palúac/ 'blackbird'.

/tiríc/ 'motherless chicken'; /ti?úŋ/ 'twisted'; /timó?/ 'to strike (to give a blow)'; /tulán/ 'python'; /tucúl/ 'dark'; /tuléŋ/ 'rich'; /tapuá/ 'cheek'; /tanúc/ 'venereal disease'; /tayăl/ 'unripe fruit'; /tafuál/ 'a pair'.

/ciyáw/ 'deep'; /ci?éy/ 'we three'; /cuŋuá/ 'green'; /cuŋác/ 'clean'; /caníaw/ 'whistle'; /canúh/ 'to be present'; /canác/ language'; /catáy/ 'tool, with'.

/kimóŋ/ 'comb'; /kimów/ 'tiger'; /kiŋom/ 'child'· /kité?/ 'wrinkle'; /kipúay/ 'twisted'; /kucí/ 'pot'; /kulí/ 'mixed'; /kurát/

'to tremble'; /kulay/ 'to make curry'; /kayí/ 'street'; /katṵ́/ 'to remain in place'; /kawá/ 'foolish'; /kahé/ 'moon'; /kapá/ 'north'; /kapáh/ 'death'.

/sikáŋ/ 'rough'; /sicuá/ 'bird'; /samá/ or /samə́/ 'jaw'; /sahóŋ/ 'wave'.

/hiléh/ 'plague'; /hirə́ʔ/ 'hiccup'; /hipó/ 'greasy'; /huyé/ 'big lizard'; /hurúl/ 'pool'; /hakí/ 'tomorrow'; /halóm/ 'grandfather's father'.

/lagán/ 'heavy'; /lakáh/ 'brittle'.

2.32 Root reduplication

Only monosyllabic roots, both CV and CVC types, yield reduplicated prefixes. Roots having C_1VC_2 shape reduplicate either CVC or CV shape prefixes. When the C_2 of the root is an oral stop (that is, any stop other than the glottal) or a nasal consonant the reduplicated prefix is a CVC. If C_2 is any other consonant (that is, the glottal stop, a fricative, a liquid, or a semiconsonant), or no consonant at all (that is, if the syllable is a CV in the latter case) the reduplicated prefix is a CV. It follows that depending upon the phonological make-up of root forms the reduplicated prefixes have either CVC or CV shape.

For example, /ʔitcúc/ 'to be silent', /ʔukyák/ 'to conceive' and /ʔintín/ 'to push' are formed respectively from the roots /cúc/, /yák/ and /tín/ where C_2 of the root is an oral stop or a nasal consonant; and the reduplicated prefixes (underscored in the examples) are of CVC shape. In the following examples, the prefixes are of CV shape, and they are formed from roots either having some other consonant other than an oral stop or a nasal consonant, or no consonant at all in the C_2 position: /ʔupṵ́a/ 'to carry on the back', /ʔufóh/ 'to strike, to beat', /ʔukīl/ 'circle' and /ʔucíaw/ 'to whistle', and /ʔifṵ́a/ 'to blow with mouth'.

In both cases, whether the reduplicated prefix is of CVC or CV shape, the initial C is always the glottal stop /ʔ/. Notice that it is so in the examples cited above.

When the reduplicative is C_1VC_2, the C_2 of the reduplicative is the same as that of the C_2 in the root, except that the alveolars (/t/ and /n/, but not /l/ or /r/) and palatals (/c/ and /ɲ/, but not /y/) of the root both yield alveolars (/t/ and /n/) in the reduplication. Notice that here the C_2 of the root refers only to the oral stops and nasal consonants. And the oral/nasal distinction of C_2 of the root is retained in the reduplication. By way of illustration, some examples are provided below. The reduplicated prefixes are underscored.

/ʔukhiák/ 'broom'; /ʔuktāk/ 'flat'; /ʔitcác/ 'to pray'; /ʔitcíc/ 'to wash'; /ʔitcát/ 'to jump'; /ʔittíat/ 'to carry'; /ʔupyuáp/ '(green) grass'; /ʔupkáp/ 'to bite'.

/ʔuŋʔáŋ/ 'to open'; /ʔuŋʔíŋ/ 'bone'; /ʔinlúɲ/ 'axe'; /ʔinhán/ 'beard'; /ʔintín/ 'to push'; /ʔinɲuán/ 'to growl'; /ʔumcím/ 'to mourn'; /ʔumkám/ 'vertical'.

Note, however, that if the C_2 in the root is any other consonant than an oral stop or a nasal stop consonant, the resulting reduplicative will have CV shape. See, for example, /ʔupúa/ 'to carry on the back'; /ʔucíaw/ 'to whistle'; /ʔiruáw/ 'to beat somebody'; /ʔukĭl/ 'circle'; /ʔiʔás/ 'to sneeze', and /ʔufoh/ 'to strike'.

Having stated the derivation of C_1 and C_2 in the reduplication above, we shall now consider the vocalic in the reduplication. This vocalic is always either /i/ or /u/. Many examples given above would confirm this fact.

Considering further the reduplicated prefixes of C_1VC_2 shape where C_2 is an oral or nasal stop, it is seen, as the examples above would indicate, that the vocalic reduplication is /i/ when the C_2 in redupli-

cation is alveolar (that is, /t/ or /n/) and, equivalently, C_2 of the root is alveolar or palatal (that is, /t/, /n/, /c/, or /ɲ/). If C_2 in the root, and consequently in the reduplication, is any other consonant (that is, /k/, /ŋ/, /p/, or /m/) then the vocalic in reduplication is /u/.

We have seen above that the quality of the vocalic in reduplicatives having C_1VC_2 shape is specified in reference to the C_2 that follows the vocalic. If the C_2 is alveolar, the V is /i/; if the C_2 is velar or bilabial, then the V is /u/. However, to specify the vocalic in CV reduplicatives, one has to refer to the C_2 (and possibly to the vocalic) in the root (see below). So we should say that the vocalic in the reduplicative is specified in reference to the root form.

Now, first we shall consider the reduplicatives that occur with the roots having CVC shape, where the second C is neither an oral stop nor a nasal consonant.

When the C_2 in the root is /l/, the vocalic in the reduplicative is always /u/. For example, /ʔukĭl/ 'round', /ʔuhél/ 'light', /ʔuká· 'across', /ʔutál/ 'to count', and /ʔucmál/ 'to carry in hands'.

When the C_2 in the root is any alveolar other than /l/, or any palatal (that is, /s/ or /y/; /r/ and /f/ do not occur in C_2 position) the vocalic in the reduplicative is /i/. For example, /ʔiʔás/ 'to sneeze', /ʔitús/ 'to weed', /ʔitíy/ 'to laugh', and /ʔicéy/ 'to twinkle'. Notice that except when the root C_2 is /l/ the reduplicative vocalic is /i/, when the root C_2 is alveolar or palatal, whether this root C_2 does or does not yield C_2 for the reduplicative.

We have seen above that the reduplicative vocalic is /u/ when the root C_2 is produced at the periphery of the oral cavity, that is, when the root C_2 is /p/, /m/, /k/, or /ŋ/. This condition generally holds even if the root C_2 is /w/ or /ʔ/ or /h/. For example, /ʔufĭaw/ 'to beat', /ʔutów/ 'to brood', /ʔucíawa/ (/-a/ in this form is an affix)

'to call aloud', /ʔumíʔ/ 'to be soaked', /ʔukíʔ/ 'to tempt', /ʔumíʔ/ 'to wet', /ʔupúa/ 'to carry on the back', /ʔutɔ́h/ 'to chop', /ʔutóh/ 'to change', /ʔufóh/ 'to strike', /ʔukɔ́h/ 'to tell' and /ʔutɔ́h/ 'to refuse'. However, it should be noted that when the root C_2 is /h/ the reduplicative vocalic is sometimes /i/ as in/ʔitɔ́h/ 'to refuse' and /ʔifɔ́h/ 'to sweep, to clean'. As we have recorded /ʔitɔ́h/ /ʔutɔ́h/ as alternants, and as in both /ʔitɔ́h/ and /ʔifɔ́h/ the root vocalic is /ɔ/, we may assume that /ʔi-/ in these forms is deviant awaiting an explanation.

All CV shaped roots so far noticed seem to yield /i/ vocalic in the reduplication. For example, /ʔimũa/ 'to wring', /ʔifúa/ 'to blow a whistle'.

Reduplication is thus seen as regular entirely based on the phonological characteristics of the root.

2.4 Formation of the causative

The causative function is marked in Nancowry by two affixes which are in near complementation. They are /ha-/ and /-um-/ (See sec.2.81).

2.41 Causative /ha-/

The form /ha-/ is prefixed to the monosyllabic root. For example in words like /hakáh/ 'to cause to know', /hamíh/ 'to cause to rain', /hamíʔ/ 'to cause to be soaked' and /hasuáh/ 'to cause to burn', the form /ha-/ is prefixed to the root that follows it immediately.

2.42 Causative /-um-/

The other affix /-um-/ is infixed in the disyllabic roots. Consider the following words; the infix in them is underscored. /pumʔũy/ 'to cause to have bad smell', /pumrẽ/ 'to cause something to be flat', and /pumlóʔ/ 'to cause someone to lose something'. These forms are obtained by infixing /-um-/ in the following: /paʔũy/ 'bad

smell', /pirə̃/ 'flat', and /palóʔ/ 'lose'.

The only morphophonemic rule involved is the following:

CV- + -um- → # Cum-

where CV- is any one of the so called root-prefixes, or /ha-/, the prefix discussed above, and it is the first syllable of the form undergoing affixation.

The affix /-um-/ is an infix as long as disyllabic roots are treated as indivisible units. If, however, they were once or could be treated as being made up of root-prefix plus root, this infix becomes a second prefix preceding the more primitive (or simpler) root For further treatment, see the Formation of the Agentive (sec. 2.531) where its prefixal status is established.

2.43 Double causative

There are numerous instances where both the causative affixes are found in the same word. Such words are always monosyllabic root words. That is, there are some monosyllabic roots which undergo causative formation recursively, once by prefixing /ha-/, and then the resulting form undergoing the causative formation again as if it were a polysyllabic root, this time taking the affix /-um-/. The following words are given by way of illustration. The affixes are underscored. And the morphophonemic rule given above is applicable.

/hakáh/, /humkáh/ 'to cause to know'; /hamíh/, /hummíh/ 'to cause to rain'; /haʔuáh/, /humʔuáh/ 'to cause to cough'; /hasúl/, /humsúl/ 'to frighten'.

It is to be noted that the reduplicative root prefix is never found to occur in forms which have undergone causative affixation.

The fact that it is always the /ha-/ prefixed causative forms which further affix /-um-/ for causative import, and that polysyllabic roots never affix /ha-/, probably indicates that the /ha-/ form is not

productive any more; but more probably it is the syllabic structural identity between the /ha-/ prefixed and polysyllabic roots which has given rise to analogical formation of causatives, and so in some cases double formation. The latter viewpoint is strengthened by the fact that there are numerous causative forms with only /ha-/ prefix. The third possibility that the double causative really has a double causative import could not be verified; further, the polysyllabic roots do not exhibit any double causative formation of any kind.

Some more examples are given below. Only the root meaning is provided.

/cák/ 'ache', /hacák/ /cál/ 'to burn as fire', /hacál/ /cím/ 'to cry', /hacím/ /kóh/ 'to fall', /hakóh/ /kəŋ/ 'to float', /hakəŋ/ /tuák/ 'to complete', /hatuák/ /túŋ/ 'to smell', /hatúŋ/ /tə?/ 'to touch', /haté?/ /pút/ 'to come out', /haput/ /ŋúŋ/ 'to finish', /haŋúŋ/ /ciyáw/ 'leak as a pot', /cumyáw/ /caláŋ/ 'to spread out', /cumláŋ/ /cayáŋ/ 'to be damaged', /cumyáŋ/ /tacál/ 'dark', /tumcál/ /takuác/ 'to be scratched', /tumkuác/ /payów/ 'to be broken', /pumyów/.

2.5 Formation of the agentive

The agentive function is marked by two affixes, at least distributionally there are two, which are in complementation. The agent affixes refer to a 'doer' or a 'possessor' of whatever is referred to by the root in the word. For example, /tamúŋ/ 'one who smells' is formed from the root /túŋ/ 'to smell'; and /camic/ 'evil person' or, more literally, 'an evil doer' is formed from the root /cíc/ 'evil'.

2.51 Agentive /-am-/

The affix /-am-/ occurs in monosyllabic and disyllabic roots. In either case, it is infixed immediately after the first consonant of the root. That is, in disyllabic roots it is infixed in the root-

prefix immediately after the first consonant. For example, from the roots /cúc/ 'silence', and /kuáŋ/ 'strong', the words /camúc/ 'silent person' and /kamuáŋ/ 'strong person' are formed; the disyllabic roots /kaló?/ 'to steal' and /kilók/ 'to shake' after agent infixation yield /kamaló?/ 'thief' and /kamilók/ 'worms'. Thus, we notice /-am-/ is infixed in the first syllable of the word whether it is a simple or disyllabic root, as in the cases so far seen or in a derived form (See sec. 2.531). The rule may be stated as follows:

CV- + -am- → # CamV

We notice that no segment is lost by this agentive infixation.

This affix sometimes occurs as /-um-/ when the first syllable of the form in which it is infixed has the vocalic /u/. That is, the affixal vocalic is assimilated to vocalic in the base. The following example illustrates this assimilation: /pumón/ 'to fight', /pumumón/ 'fighter, army'.

2.52 Agentive /ma-/

The affix /ma-/ is prefixed to signify the agentive function in words which have either the causative affix /ha-/, or the root reduplicatives having CV(C) shape. /ma-/ always precedes the causative /ha-/ and reduplicative prefixes. When it is prefixed to /ha-/ no sandhi change takes place, and the resulting form is /maha-/. Consider the following examples. /cím/ 'to cry', /hacím/ 'cause someone to cry', /mahacím/ 'one who causes someone to cry'; /kĭa/ 'to close an eye', /hakĭa/ 'to aim at', /mahakĭa/ 'one who aims at'. These forms are formed from monosyllabic roots. /ha-/ is the causative affix.

In the following examples the roots have a reduplicated prefix. We recall that all root reduplicatives have an initial /?/. When the agent affix /ma-/ is prefixed to the root reduplicatives there is a sandhi change. /ma-/ plus /?V(C)/ yields /mV(C)/. That is, the vocalic of the agent prefix and the glottal stop of the reduplicatives are lost. Thus,

$$C_1V_1 + C_2V_2(C_3) \rightarrow C_1V_2(C_3)$$

By way of illustration some examples follow. /ʔuʔúʔ/ 'to praise', /muʔúʔ/ 'one who praises'; /ʔitíʔ/ 'to laugh', /mitíʔ/ 'one who laughs'; /ʔupʔáp/ 'to be closed', /mupʔáp/ 'one that is closed'; /ʔitkéc/ 'to pluck (fruit)', /mitkéc/ 'one who plucks'.

2.53 More on the agentive with causative

Above, we saw that the agent affix /ma-/ is prefixed to words which are declined for causative with the prefix /ha-/. We recall here that the reduplicatives of the root are never retained when the causatives are formed. So there are no instances where in a word both causative and agentive are found along with a reduplicative prefix. Now it remains to be shown what happens when both causative and agentive occur in words having a disyallbic root.

It was shown above that when the root is disyllabic it is the infix /-am-/ that is affixed for the agentive formation. There is no change in this regard when the disyllabic root is also declined for the causative. We recall here that the disyllabic root takes the affix, presumably an infix, /-um-/ for the causative formation (See below sec. 2.531). By way of illustration, we give the following examples. */kaʔáp/ 'to be shut', /kumʔáp/ 'to close', /kamumʔáp/ 'one who closes something'; /pahuáʔ/ 'be afraid', /pumhuáʔ/ 'to frighten', /pamumhuáʔ/ 'one who frightens' (/pamahuáʔ/ 'one who is frightened'); /pucíp/ 'sharp', /pumcíp/ 'to sharpen', /pamumcíp/ 'one who sharpens'; and /putús/ 'uneven', /pumtús/ 'to make something uneven', /pamumtús/ 'one who makes something uneven'.

2.531 Order of affixation and the status of affix /um/

When both causative and agentive occur in a word, the order of affixation is to be noted. Causative affixation must operate before the agentive. If the order is reversed non-forms will be produced,

as long as we treat the causative affix /um/ as an infix. Assume for the present that the causative affix is an infix. A disyllabic root like /pahuá?/ cited above will yield, firstly by affixing the agentive /-am-/, the form /pamahuá?/, a correct form; now affixing to this derived form in its first syllable the causative /-um-/ the non-form */pummahuá?/ is obtained. The relevant morphophonemic rule is:

$$\#\ CV\text{-} + \text{-um-} \rightarrow \#\ Cum$$

(See sec. 2.42).

Alternatively, the morphemic identity in the phonological sequence of the derived form could be made use of for the correct affixation of the causative; that is, if the additional information of the derivational history is made available, the derivation of the non-form could be avoided. Then the rule given above has to be reformulated to reflect the derivational history. It may be stated as follows:

$$\{/C(\{...\})V/\}_{\text{root-prefix}} + \{/\text{-um-}/ \rightarrow ... \rightarrow C(...)um$$

On the other hand, if the causative affixation precedes the agentive, still holding the causative /um/ as an infix, the correct forms are produced without reference to derivational history; first /pumhuá?/, and then from it /pamumhuá?/.

The relevant morphophonemic rules are:

$$\#\ CV\text{-} + \text{-um-} \rightarrow \#\ Cum$$

(See sec. 2.42).

$$\#\ CV\text{-} + \text{-am-} \rightarrow \#\ CamV$$

(See sec. 2.51).

Above, in the Formation of the Causative (sec. 2.42), we suggested that the causative affix /um/ could be alternatively treated as a prefix immediately preceding the root primitive. That is, this /um/ causative affix is to be prefixed in disyllabic roots to the root proper, and not to be infixed in the root-prefix; and after prefixation, a morphophonemic rule is to be given to account for the vocalic change. Accordingly, ...VumCV́/Ṽ... → ...umCV́/Ṽ... is due to the application

of a morphophonemic rule which may be formulated in two parts as follows:

$$CV\acute{V}/\emptyset\ldots + um- \rightarrow umCV\acute{V}/\emptyset\ldots$$
$$\# CV- + umCV\acute{V}/\tilde{V} \rightarrow CumCV\acute{V}/\tilde{V}\ldots$$

This treatment of the causative affix /um/ as a prefix /um-/ obliterates the obligation of stating the order of affixation or of providing information regarding the derivational history. However, the identity of the root-primitive has to be somehow marked. Here we recall that stress or nasalized stress is always present in the root, and it is rule bound (secs. 1.2, 1.5 & 2.1). And it is obvious that the stress rule must precede the rule just given above.

Both the orders of affixation discussed above yield correct forms. This is illustrated below. The disyllabic root forms given are used again.

By first causative, and then agentive affixation: /pahuá?/, */paumhuá?/, /pumhuá?/, /pamumhuá?/; /pucíp/, */paumcíp/, /pumcíp/, /pamumcíp/; /putús/, */puumtús/, /pumtús/.

First by agentive, and then by causative affixation: /pahuá?/, /pamahuá?/, */pamaumhuá?/, /pamumhuá?/; /pucíp/, /pamucíp/, */pamuumcíp/, /pamumcíp/; /putús/, /pamutús/, */pamuumtús/, /pamumtús/.

As we clearly see an advantage in treating the causative /um/ as a prefix, we shall hereafter refer to it as a prefix.

2.6 Formation of the instrumental

The instrumental nominal is formed by affixing /-an-/ or /in-/, sometimes both.

2.61 Instrumental /-an-/

With monosyllabic roots, such as /sák/ 'to spear', /cíh/ 'to

stitch', the element /-an-/ is infixed immediately after the first consonant and before the first vocalic, thus yielding /s-an-ák/ 'spear' /c-an-íh/ 'needle'. Similarly, /ʔihí/ 'to clear a field for cultivation', where /ʔi-/ is a reduplicative prefix, and /hí/ is the root, yields the instrumental in the form of /h-an-í/ 'an implement to clear the field'. That is, the root CV(C) yields the instrumental nominal CanV(C). We notice that no phonological segment of the root is lost in this process. On the other hand, the reduplicative prefix /ʔi-/ does not enter into and form part of the instrumental nominals. This is always the case with every other reduplicative prefix as far as the formation of the instrumental nominal is concerned. Thus, on the grounds both of insertion between the first consonant and vowel without segmental loss, and of its failure to participate in prefixation, the element /-an-/ is seen to be an infix. The morphophonemic rule can be formulated as follows:

CV́/Ṽ... + -an- → # CanV́/Ṽ...

Some examples follow:

/káh/ 'to tell', /kanáh/ 'telephone'; /káp/ 'to bite', /kanáp/ 'tooth'; /tián/ 'to file', /tanián/ 'a file'; /tóp/ 'to drink', /tanóp/ 'a glass, tumbler'; /tuáp/ 'to pick', /tanuáp/ 'tongs'; /pút/ 'to exhaust, to let out', /panút/ 'exhaust pipe, water tap'; /wíʔ/ 'to make', /waníʔ/ 'any device to make something'; /yát/ 'to cut out', /yanát/ 'an implement to cut, knife, etc.'; /fúk/ 'to fetch water', /fanúk/ 'a pot'; /fúal/ 'to cover', /fanúal/ 'an object to cover, or to embrace'; /léʔ/ 'to catch', /lanéʔ/ 'an object to catch with'; /rúk/ 'to arrive', /ranúk/ 'a vehicle' and /ʔáp/ 'to shut', /ʔanáp/ 'door, mouth'.

/ʔikúah/ 'to shave', /kanúah/ 'knife, blade'; /ʔicíh/ 'to stitch', /canícíh/ 'needle, thread'; /ʔucmál/ 'to carry in hand', /canmál/ 'handle'; /ʔiciaw/ 'to whistle', /caniaw/ 'whistle, horn'; /ʔupmaʔ/ 'to carry on back', /panmaʔ/ 'back (body part)'; /ʔifáh/ 'to sweep',

/fanáh/ 'broom'; /ʔisáw/ 'to defecate', /sanáw/ 'anus'; /ʔusuáh/ 'to singe, to burn grass', /sanuáh/ 'fire'; /ʔurôl/ 'to squint', /ranól/ 'eye'; /ʔiráh/ 'to grind', /ranáh/ 'grind stone'.

2.62 Instrumental /in-/

Conversely, the instrumental element /in-/ enters into words which are iether disyllabic roots such as /takuác/ 'to have a trace' yielding /tinkuác/ 'tracer', or derived monosyllabic roots with the causative prefix /ha-/ such as /hakuãt/ 'to hang' yielding /hinkuãt/ 'a hook'; and in either case, this element enters after the first syllable of the word, because of the fact that it is prefixed to the root, and what precedes the root before this affixation is a CV shaped root-prefix or the causative prefix. That is, /in-/ enters a form having the shape CVCV́(C) yielding before the morphophonemic change ~~*CVinCV́(C), which is always~~ reduced to CinCV́(C) (Also see below sec. 2.63). Therefore, we may formulate the infixation of the instrumental in a two-part rule as follows:

$$CV\acute{}/\tilde{V}\ldots + in- \rightarrow inCV\acute{}/\tilde{V}\ldots$$
$$\# CV- + inCV\acute{}/\tilde{V}\ldots \rightarrow \# CinCV\acute{}/\tilde{V}\ldots$$

Here we may observe that this rule is identical with the reformulated rule for the causative prefixing except for the segmental composition of these two prefixes /in-/ and /um-/ (cf. sec. 2.531).

Notice that the vocalic of the root-prefix, or of the causative /ha-/ is lost in this process. It is seen, then, that on the grounds of vowel loss and of retention of prefixes the element /in-/ is a true prefix.

Some examples follow:

/kaʔáp/ 'to close', /kinʔáp/ 'a trap'; /kayuála/ 'to shout', /kinyuála/ 'the noise of shouting'; /katám/ 'to stamp', /kintám/ 'anything that stamps, e.g., foot'; /kitál/ 'to saw', /kintál/ 'a saw'; /kasú/ 'to trap', /kinsú/ 'trap (for big animals)'; /calúak/

'to swallow', /cinlúak/ 'throat'; /tikó?/ 'to prick', /tinkó?/ 'pin, needle'; /timó?/ 'to strike with fist', /tinmó?/ 'the glove, or cloth on fist when striking'; /sahuáŋ/ 'cool', /sinhuáŋ/ 'something that cools, e.g., ice (when used for reducing fever)'.

/hakiãk/ 'to inflate', /hinkiãk/ 'a pump'; /haníat/ 'to fit', /hinníat/ 'an implement to fit things'; /halúan/ 'to smoothen', /hinlúan/ 'an iron, a plank, etc.'; /hahúa/ 'to poison', /hinhúa/ 'poison'; /hahél/ 'to blow a flute', /hinhél/ 'flute'; /hahét/ 'to make holes (to leak)', /hinlét/ 'strainer', and /hafáŋ/ 'to shoot', /hinfáŋ/ 'crossbow'.

2.63 Double instrumental and the order of affixation

Occasionally we find both the phonological forms of the instrumental affix in the same word. For example, /taninkuác/ 'an instrument to mark or to trace' is such a form from the disyllabic root /takuác/ 'to trace'. Now arises the problem of the order of affixation of the allo forms of the instrumental, namely /-an-/ and /in-/. Taking the example given above which is formed from the root /takuác/, as it is a disyllabic root, we assume that the prefixation precedes the infixation. That is, the ensuing form /tinkuác/ by prefixation yields /taninkuác/ by further affixation of the element /-an-/. We note here that /-an-/ is not infixed in the true sense, for it is not infixed directly into the root (sec. 2.61), or not even in the first syllable of a disyllabic root as with the causative infix so treated provisionally (sec. 2.42); it is rather infixed in the pre-root sequence /tin-/ obtained after affixation.

On the other hand, if we should change the order of affixation to that in which prefixation follows infixation, the following results. /takuác/ becomes first */t-an-akuác/ by infixation, and then */t-an-a-in-kuác/ by prefixation to the root proper; the latter form */t-an-a-in-kuác/ yields by the morphophonemic rule earlier stated

(sec. 2.62), the correct form /taninkuâc/. Here, too, notice that the element /-an-/ is not infixed in the root proper, but rather in the root-prefix of the disyllabic root.

Therefore, in the derivation of the double instrumental thus far treated, irrespective of the order of affixation of the two forms involved, there is an anomaly with respect to infixation.

The order where prefixation precedes infixation is to be preferred however, for, then the double affixation could be explained as due to some sort of reanalysis of the pre-root CVC resulting from the first of the affixations; that is, the intermediate form /tinkuâc/ obtained by prefixation, a naturally produced form requiring no further morphophonemic rule, serves as the base for the second affixation where /tin-/ is treated as if it were a root. Also notice here that the sequence /tin-/ (a CVC) is structurally dissimilar to the root prefix or the causative /ha-/ (a CV); thus, it is the CVC structure before roots facilitate this reanalysis. In other words, if the base for the reanalysis were CV-CVC (and not CVCCVC as it is now) prefixation would have been in order (and not infixation which is what happens in the second affixation). On the contrary, where prefixation follows infixation, besides the anomaly noted above, the intermediate form */t-an-akuâc/ is not a naturally produced form that could serve as a base for the second affixation without at the same time altering the rule for prefixing /in-/ (sec. 2.62).

We discussed above the instrumental element /in-/ entering monosyllabic roots which are declined for causative (i.e., /ha-/ prefixed monosyllabic roots). No examples are found where the instrumental affix, in this case the element /-an-/, entering the disyllabic roots which are declined for causative having the CVumCV(C) shape.

2.7 Formation of the possessive

The possessive is marked by the suffix /-u/. It indicates that what is referred to by the rest of the elements in the word is being possessed by someone or something. The possessive element /-u/ enters into construction with the possessed, and not with the possessor. Again, it refers to the quality or state rather than the object that is being possessed. In this respect it is more like an adjective. For example, /kán/ 'a female' with the suffix /-u/ forms /kánu/ 'married, that is, to possess a woman'; likewise /kǫ́/ 'a male' yields /kǫ́nu/ 'married, that is (in this case), to possess a man'. A disyllabic form such as /katə́h/ 'beneath' yields /katə́hu/ 'bottom'. For more examples, see below (sec. 2.71).

2.71 Possessive with agentive

A root like /pák/ 'branch' yields /páku/ 'having branches', which by further affixation for the agentive forms /pamáku/ 'one that possesses branches, i.e., a tree'. In /pamáku/, we assume the possessive affixation preceded the agentive for semantic reasons; morphologically one could derive the form by reversing the order of affixation without any conflict. A few more examples are given below with the suffix underscored.

/ʔók/ 'back, shell', /ʔóku/ 'shelly, being covered by a shell'; /ʔét/ 'brain', /ʔétu/ 'brainy', /ʔamétu/ 'one who is brainy'; /ʔw̃y/ 'smell', /ʔw̃yu/ 'smelly', /ʔamw̃yu/ 'that which has a smell'; /ʔinhǫ́/ 'beard', /ʔinhǫ́nu/ 'a bearded one'; notice in this connection that the word /minhóʔ/ also means 'a bearded one' is formed with an agentive affix (/ma-/); /kuán/ 'child', /kuánu/ 'pregnant'; /kiám/ 'edge', /kiámu/ 'having edges'.

2.72 Possessive with instrumental

The order of affixation in forms such as /ʔinhǫ́nu/ 'a bearded one', where possessive and instrumental are present, is that the instrumental precedes the possessive. /hǫ́n/ or with the reduplicative /ʔihǫ́n/ 'ugly' yields after instrumental affixation /ʔinhǫ́n/ 'beard', which by further affixation for possessive yields /ʔinhǫ́nu/ 'a bearded one'.

2.8 Formation of the objective

The objective is marked by the suffix /-a/. It refers to the objective or goal which suffers the action indicated in the word. For example, from the root /wíʔ/ 'to make' the word /wíʔa/ 'a thing made' is obtained; similarly, /ʔæ̃h/ 'to live' yields /ʔæ̃ha/ 'body'. The objective element occurs not only with the roots but also within words which are declined for other functions. Below a few examples are given and are discussed. The objective suffix is underscored.

/wíʔ/ 'to make', /wíʔa/ 'a thing made', /mumíʔa/ 'things with which objects are made, like wood for a box'. /mumíʔa/ is formed from /mumíʔ/ (agent affix /ma-/ and reduplicated root /ʔumíʔ/)'the maker'; we assume here that the agentive affixation preceded the objective. That is, the agent directs the action indicated by the root to the object, here as an example, wood. Notice that morphologically either order of affixation yields correct forms. Similarly, the word /mukráka/ 'caterpillar' is ultimately formed from the root /rák/ or its reduplicated form /ʔukrák/ 'to cut into pieces'. This root yields /mukrák/ 'one who cuts something into pieces' after affixing the agentive, and which in turn yields /mukráka/. A few more examples follow.

/ɲat/ 'to wear', /ɲata/ 'things worn'; /ɲíh/ 'to sell', /ɲíha/ 'things for sale'; /kúah/ or /ikúah/ 'to shave', /kúaha/ 'the shaven waste'; /ʔutáh/ 'to be still on water', /ʔutáha/ 'floating things'.

/harǫ́n/ 'to paint', /harǫ́na/ 'the object painted'; /halǎw/ 'to

purchase', /halá̱wa̱/ 'things bought'.

2.81 Objective and instrumental with or without causative

When both the instrumental (/-an-/ or /in-/) and objective (/-a/) affixes are present in a word, the word refers to the action in an abstract sense indicated by the other elements in the word. This formation could be considered as equivalent to the abstract in English. Some examples are provided below by way of illustration. The affixes are underscored. Also notice that the objective affix /-a/ has a variant in the form of /ya-/ when it is suffixed to a form ending in a vocalic.

/wuá/ 'to flow', /wanuá̱ya̱/; /táh/ 'to float', /taná̱ha̱/ 'floating'; /ló/ 'fast', /lanóya̱/ 'fastness'; /ʔifáh/ 'to sweep', /faná̱ha̱/ 'sweeping'; /ʔinlá̱n/ 'to paint', /laná̱na̱/ 'the act of painting' (Notice in the last examples the reduplicative prefix is dropped in abstract formation); /kacuát/ 'to dig', /kfncuáta̱/ 'digging'; /lakáh/ 'brittle', /linkáha̱/ or /laninkáha̱/ (double formation for the instrumental) 'brittleness' (Note in the last two examples the root-prefix is retained).

/harú/ or /humrú/ (double formation for the causative) 'to make shade', which now with the instrumental and objective, /hinrúya̱/ or /haninrúya̱/ 'the act of causing a shade'. (Note that the abstract is formed when the form is declined for causative).

We saw above that the abstract was being formed while the causative /ha-/ or /hum/ is retained. However, it is not clear whether the causative /um-/ is retained when the disyllabic root (in which context the /um-/ should occur, if it does) forms the abstract. At least in one instance, the elicitation gave only the form without it: /lumpúh/ 'to support' from the disyllabic root /lapúh/ yielded /linpúha/ and /laninpúha/. The expected */luminpúha/ was not obtained. We recall that in the formation of instrumental too a

similar situation was availed; no examples were found where instrumental was formed from forms declined for causative with the affix /um-/, whereas there were forms when the forms were declined for causative with the affix /ha-/. This might imply that our treatment of the affixes /ha-/ and /um-/ as alternants having the same function may not be entirely right.

3

ANALYTICAL NANCOWRY WORD DICTIONARY

In the following pages, more than seven hundred and fifty roots have been identified based on the results of analysis thus far carried out on Nancowry morphology. All inflected forms of a root which we have documented are listed along with it. Though preponderantly the roots in Nancowry are now monosyllabic, there are a number of them which are disyllabic. These are analyzed as consisting of a root primitive and a root prefix. For purposes of entering these stems below in an alphabetical order, disyllabic roots are listed by their root primitives. That is, a disyllabic stem like tikó? will be accordingly entered as it were kó?. This will permit more ready identification and classification or comparison if indeed these roots turn out to be true complexes in Nancowry or in some related language.

The alphabetical order is as follows; for consonants: ?, k, c, t, p, ŋ, n, m, h, s, f, r, l, y and w; for vowels: i, ía, iá, e, ɛ, æ, u, ứa, ə, a, u, úa, uá, o and ɔ. The nasalized vowels are usually listed after their oral counterparts. For purposes of ordering the forms only their root shapes are considered.

The abbreviations enclosed in parentheses after each word indicate the word formation. The abbreviations used are the following: R : root; d : reduplicative prefix; rp : root prefix of the disyllabic roots; c : causative affix; a : agentive affix; i : instrumental affix; p : possessive suffix; and o : objective suffix; ptl : particle.

The causative affix, which is abbreviated as c, has two forms, both of which are prefixes. They are /ha-/ and /um-/. a, which stands for an agentive affix, represents two forms: a prefix /ma-/ and an infix /-am-/, the latter of which sometimes has the shape /-um-/. The abbreviation i represents the instrumental, which also has two forms: a prefix -in-/ and an infix /-an-/. p, the possessive, is a suffix in the form of /-u/. o, the objective, is also a suffix having the form /-a/.

The morphemes constituting each word are separated by a hyphen, unless the morpheme in question is an infix; and an infix is marked by a slash after the stem in which it occurs. Doubtful identification of morphemes is indicated by placing two question marks immediately after them. If the analysis of a word as such is of doubtful validity, this is indicated by placing two question marks before the abbreviations in the parentheses.

For immediate reference, we list below the morphemes other than roots, particles, reduplicative prefixes and root prefixes, which have been characterized by abbreviations enclosed in parentheses in the stem list. See Chapter II, "Word Morphology and Formation", for a detailed treatment of these morphemes and root reduplicative prefixes. Indices of roots, particles and root prefixes are provided before the stem list.

In the stem list that follows many words appear without specific meaning assigned to them. Although it is possible to deduce the approximate meanings of these words from their composition, we have refrained from doing so. All that we are certain of in respect to these words, is that they occur in the language and are correct forms according to the informants; but we were unable to elicit specific meanings for these words.

3.1 An index of roots

There follows an index of roots that appear in the stem list. The asterisked roots are extracted from the words in which they appear, but have not so far been found in isolation.

ʔiŋ 'hard' (not soft); ʔíh 'near'; ʔíaŋ 'to escort, to go with'; ʔíah 'refuse'; ʔiāk 'to tighten'; ʔiāt 'to squeak'; ʔiáp 'engine'; ʔét 'brain', to scratch, to write'; ʔép 'plant, to plant'; ʔɛ̃c 'tight'; ʔɛ̃h 'near'; ʔɛ́s 'down'; ʔɛ̃́h 'to live'; ʔɯ́a 'curved backwards'; ʔɯ́ʔ 'boast, brag'; ʔɯ́l 'black'; ʔɯ́y 'smell'; ʔɔ̃ 'yes';

*ʔə́ʔ 'to think of oneself'; ʔā̆ 'two'; ʔák 'red'; ʔāc 'feces'; ʔáp 'be shut'; ʔáŋ 'to open'; ʔám 'dog'; ʔás 'to sneeze'; *ʔāl 'root' (??); ʔáw 'barkings'; *ʔāw 'damp'; ʔúŋ or ʔúaŋ 'twisted'; ʔún 'to bow' (??); ʔús 'mist'; ʔúl 'to dig'; ʔúam 'a wide groove'; ʔúah 'to admire; ʔúal 'be covered'; ʔúay 'warm'; ʔuáh 'coughing noise'; ʔuál 'inside'; ʔók 'skin, back; *ʔōk 'ʔ'; ʔōh 'broken'; *ʔóy 'warm'; *ʔów 'noise of vomiting' (??); ʔót 'having something'; ʔóŋ 'past, today'.

kí 'all'; kíʔ 'to be tempted'; kíc 'cut (with knife)'; kíŋ 'noise of bell' (??); kíŋ 'monkey'; kĭl 'round'; kĭa 'close eyes partially'; kíal 'brinjal'; kiāk 'inflated'; kiám 'edge'; kiāl 'to stick out'; kéc 'to pluck'; két 'to take a little at a time'; *kéw 'take'; kɛ́ 'chill'; *kɛ́ 'ʔ' : ʔakɛ́ 'betel'; *kɛ́ 'ʔ' : ʔukɛ́ 'to carry, to rescue'; kéh 'storm'; *kĕy 'thin'; kŭ̄ʔ 'to sit'; kŭ́k 'tonsil'; *kŭ́ŋ 'chin'; kŭ̄as 'glide'; kə́p 'fixed'; kə́ŋ 'to float u.'; kə́h 'to tell'; kə́s 'ʔ' : kanə́sa 'song'; *kə́l 'ʔ' : sakə́l 'peck as a bird'; ká 'fish'; kāʔ 'to have obstructions'; *kák 'ʔ': pakák 'to cackle as a hen'; *kác 'ʔ' : sakác 'to pinch'; kāt 'difficult, tight'; káp 'sea-turtle'; káŋ 'sound of cymbal (??) : tinkáŋ 'big cymbal'; kāŋ 'to cross'; káŋ 'rough'; kán 'female'; kán 'unable to move'; kám 'zenith'; káh 'to know'; *káh 'ʔ' : lakáh 'brittle'; kál 'to cut'; kāl 'striped'; káw 'water snake'; *kŭ̄p 'to fold arms'; kúy 'head, top'; kúa 'ʔ': kúaŋatow 'to hate'; kúat 'to smooth'; kúan, kón 'child'; *kúah 'to shave'; kuác 'a trace'; *kuát 'ʔ' : kuátlayan 'tired; kuāt 'curve'; kuáp 'to dry up'; kuāp 'to wither'; kuáŋ 'strong, be supported'; kuán 'wet, granular and sticky'; *kuám 'to give'; kuáh 'inelastic, hard'; kuās 'to have itches'; kuál 'arm'; kóʔ 'ʔ' : tikóʔ 'to prod, to prick'; kók 'to burst out'; kóŋ 'male, husband'; kóm 'to discover'; kóh 'to fall'; kōh 'a downward curve'; kók 'vagina'.

*cí 'to decorate'; cíc 'to respect'; cíp 'drying up'; cĭp 'a point'; cíŋ 'ʔ : cíŋasi 'to be spoiled, to be wasted'; *cín 'to

suspect'; cím 'to cry, to shed tears'; cíh 'to stitch, to embroider'; cĭw 'sweet (like sugar)'; cía? 'parent, stump, trunk of a tree, stalk'; *cíah 'to worry'; *cíaw 'to whistle'; *ciát 'to climb'; ciăp 'chirp as a bird'; céh 'to drop'; *cɛ́? 'tired; cɛ́y 'to shiver'; cŭt 'to go or come'; *cún 'to string (beads)'; cŭh 'present'; cúl 'right side'; *cŭak 'whither (as a plant)'; cúac 'silence'; cŭac 'tapering tail'; cŭap 'to wear clothes'; cŭam 'straight'; cúal 'to carry by hand'; cá? 'face'; cák 'pain'; các 'word'; cát 'jump, bounce'; *cáp 'to pick' (??); cáŋ 'to have'; cál 'to burn as fire'; *cál '?' : kicál 'to swim'; *căl 'open'; cú 'where'; cúk 'place'; cúŋ 'to glow'; cúh 'to depart from a place'; cús 'to spring'; cúl 'dark'; cuá 'sliver'; cúac 'to massage'; cuák 'steps (when walking)'; cuăk 'crane (the bird)'; cuát 'dig with fingers'; cuám 'octopus-like, having many moving "hands" '; cõ? 'to suck'; cók 'to prick with something'; cót 'molar tooth'; cŏp 'to approach quietly'; cóŋ 'high'; cóm 'grandparent'; cóh 'to pull behind'.

*tí '?' : ?atí 'liver'; *tí '?' : ?atí 'to laugh'; tín 'to push'; tíat 'to carry'; tĭah 'white'; tiák 'bitter'; *tiák '?' : ?itiák 'to sleep'; tián 'to file (with a tool)'; té? 'to touch'; *tép 'to nail'; téŋ 'to lean, to incline'; téh 'to cut'; *tú '?' : katú 'to remain in place'; tŭy 'gray'; tŭa 'be shaken'; tŭa 'bee, to move back and forth'; tá 'plain'; tá? 'to touch'; táŋ 'to reach'; tán 'to kick'; tám 'dark as of night'; táh 'to float'; tá 'level'; ták 'to drip'; ták 'flat, sheet'; tăc 'fat'; tát 'to wipe'; *tăt '?' : mităt 'short'; táp 'joint'; táŋ 'fence'; tạn 'to weave'; tạn 'hot'; tạn 'ant'; tám 'buttock'; tăh 'to predict'; tál 'to count in the mind'; tál 'to cut the flesh'; táy 'hand'; tú 'to become sick'; tŭ? 'to gather'; tŭc 'a kind of fish'; túŋ 'to smell'; tún 'to measure'; *tŭm 'all, to bind'; tús 'to fall off'; túy 'to bubble'; túak 'to pull'; *túan 'to cut open a fruit'; túal 'round'; *tuă? '?' : humtuă? 'to lend'; tuák 'to copulate'; tuác 'torn'; tuạp 'tongs'; tuáh 'breast, chest'; tók 'to hit'; tót 'expensive';

tóp 'to drink'; tóŋ 'powder'; tón 'measure'; tóh 'to change'; tóy 'next'; tów 'heart'; tókŋa 'to break as a rope'; píɲ 'to undergo little motions'; píw 'multitude'; píat 'send'; pẽc 'small'; pé? 'to wait, to lay'; pẽp 'sound made with a reed'; púŋ 'group, collection'; *púa? 'to carry on the back'; *púak 'to drown'; *pó? '?' : lapó? 'beautiful'; pá '?' : kapá 'north'; pã? 'soft'; pák 'branch'; pác 'snake'; pát 'ugly'; pál 'to pluck out'; *páy '?' : kipáy 'sticky'; páw 'to echo'; púk 'to boil'; púc 'diarrhea'; pút 'outflow, stuff coming forth from exhaust pipe. water tap, dam, etc.'; *pút '?' : sapút 'to turn over'; púŋ 'to turn'; *púh '?' : tapúh 'to split'; *púh '?' : linpúh 'post, support'; pús 'full'; púl 'loss'; *púl '?' : kapúl 'to cut with scissors'; púah 'to eat flesh'; pua' 'to support with something, to erect a pole (as in circus tent)'; *puá '?' : tapuá 'cheek'; puák 'to castrate'; *puáh '?' : kapuáɲi 'to pour out'; pók 'to bind'; pót 'to pull'; põp 'noise of horn'; *póŋ '?' : kapóŋ 'hold back'; pón 'bent'; *pów '?' : kapów 'cattle'.

*ŋí '?' : caŋí 'dawn'; ŋí? 'strained, distorted'; ŋíaŋ 'to work, to serve'; ŋiák 'noise made by the bat'; ŋé 'word'; ŋé? 'solid'; ŋúk 'to bend down'; ŋó 'yellow'; ŋón 'to carry on the back'; ŋóh 'to tell'; ŋá 'field'; ŋák 'shine, bright'; ŋác 'oil'; *ŋác '?' : cuŋác 'natural light'; *ŋáp '?' : hiŋáp 'yawn'; *ŋãn '?' : laŋãn 'heavy'; ŋúŋ 'to finish'; ŋuá 'face'; *ŋuá '?' : cuŋuá 'green, blue'; ŋuák 'snoring'; ŋuáh 'erect'; ŋók 'to eat food'; ŋõh 'side'.

ɲí 'house'; ɲík 'be straight and slender'; ɲím 'to pinch'; ɲíh 'to sell'; *ɲíh '?' : ʔɲíha 'tree'; ɲíat 'tight'; ɲíal 'to flicker as fire'; ɲiák 'binding'; ɲiáw '"words" of mynah bird'; *ɲéc 'moulded'; ɲú 'thin'; ɲét 'to wear ornaments; *ɲép '?' : paɲép 'to die'; ɲén 'soft'; ɲát 'to fill in'; *ɲán '?' : kaɲáŋaca? 'to fix'; *ɲú? '?' : paɲú?luŋca? 'to smile'; *ɲúk '?' : ɲúkhaŋa 'to jerk'; ɲúɲ 'lie'; ɲúl 'old'; ɲúat 'to become short, shrink'; *ɲúaɲ '?' : kaɲúaɲŋanáŋ 'to say softly'; ɲuák 'to breathe'; ɲuán 'groan-

ing noise'; *ɲuáh 'to respect'; ɲó? 'green coconut'; ɲók 'cone shaped'; *ɲót 'to suck, to smoke'; ɲóp 'to wink'; ɲóm 'child'.

nĭa 'smaller (when compared to other like ones)'; nɛ́h 'lean, any pointed object'; nák 'powder'; nát 'big cane'; náŋ 'ear'; *náŋ '?' : ?unnáŋ 'dust, mushroom'; náh 'stout'; *núc '?' : tanúc 'venereal disease'; *núŋ '?' : sinúŋ 'to lift'; *núɲ '?' : manúɲ 'lip' (could as well be formed from *múɲ; therefore, formation uncertain as no other related forms are attested); nuáŋ 'single animal (of a pair ?); nuāy 'wing'; nóŋ 'gray'; nót 'pig'.

mí? 'moist'; míc 'lightning'; *míh '?' : ?amíh 'to rain'; míaŋ 'corner'; mián 'to feel the chili hot'; méy 'soft'; mɛ́? 'goat'; mók 'exact'; má 'a kind of tree'; *má '?' : hamá 'to ask'; *má? '?' : maná?ŋa 'last (opp. of first)'; mát 'color'; máɲ 'shark, fish'; *máɲ 'numb'; mán 'a tiny reddish fly found on rotten matter'; māh 'ever, always'; *mú 'the noise made to frighten children'; mút 'to hide'; múp 'to close'; *mús '?' : kamús 'fowl'; múl 'be in a group'; mūa 'twisted'; muák 'to appear'; muán 'hard'; muáh 'nose, point'; muāy 'whiskers, antenna'; mó? 'to suck milk from mother'; *mó? '?' : timó? 'to strike'; mók 'to imitate'; móc 'over-ripe'; mót 'to think'; móŋ 'a kind of fish'; *móŋ '?' : ?imóŋ 'ripe'; mól 'be together'; mów 'roaring of the lion'.

hí 'clean'; hĭh 'to blow the nose'; hiáp 'thin, lean'; hĭan 'one'; híah (or hías) 'to dry something'; hiák 'smooth'; *hiám '?' : kahiám 'to clear the throat'; hiál 'a deep curve'; hét 'hole'; héy fibre'; hɛ́w 'be visible'; *hɛ́ 'nerve'; hɛ̄ 'time'; hɛ̄? 'to look at'; hɛ́ŋ 'sun'; hɛ́h 'to fly'; hɛ́ 'chattering noise of people'; hɛ̄t 'to sniff'; hɛ́y 'far away'; hɛ́a 'to tremble'; hɛ́t 'bent'; hɛ́m 'to put'; *hɛ́l 'to cringe'; *hā? '?' : kahā?lari 'to wear clothing such as pants'; háŋ 'hot (taste)'; hās 'wind'; háy 'empty, air'; háw 'warm'; hāw 'to call'; *hāw '?' : ?ahāw 'raw, uncooked'; *hāw '?' : ?umhāw 'tobacco'; hús 'to blow'; *húy '?' : ?ihúya 'to fly up and

down'; húa 'to take poison'; *huá '?' : pahuá 'danger'; huã 'nothing'; huá? 'less'; huã? 'more'; huáŋ 'growl like a dog '; huáŋ 'cool'; *huáh '?' : kihuáh 'vagina'; huãs 'to pant like a dog'; huãy 'in between'; *huãw '?' : pahuãw 'to become sooty'; hõc 'faith, good'; *hóŋ '?' : sahóŋ 'waves'; *hóŋ '?' : suhóŋ 'west wind season'; hõn 'ugly'; *hõm '?' : hõmayan 'fresh'; hõh 'to collide'; hól 'friend'; hõl 'empty'; hów 'empty, warm'.

*sí '?' : pumsí 'to make somethinf angular'; síh 'pollen'; sía 'banana plant'; sía 'to deviate'; síak 'side'; síat 'spleen'; síat 'to insert': síaŋ 'sweet, fragrant'; síal 'to command'; siál 'to remove from a container'; séc 'to clean something with water'; séŋ 'to cut something into pieces'; séy 'louse'; *sú '?' : kasú 'to trap'; *sú? '?' : kasú? 'a bone'; *sút '?' : kisút 'to pull'; súl 'be afraid'; *súy '?' : kasúy 'to hold and shake something'; sək 'to be erect'; sát 'ripe'; *sóŋ 'to cook'; sóm 'to belong'; sã 'all edibles except the main food'; sã? 'objects used in play'; sák 'to spear'; sát 'to remove husk'; sáp 'to answer'; *sáŋ 'to visit a ship'; sáh 'to peel off'; sál 'salt'; *sáw 'defecate'; *súl 'to carry on the head'; *sũ? '?' : hasũ? 'to lend'; sút 'to rub'; súp 'to go down'; suŋ 'to cut into pieces'; sún 'lime (calcium)'; sũaŋ 'fungus, wet powder'; suá 'to come'; *suáh 'to singe (hair, grass)'; *suah '?' : kisuah 'finger nail'; sók 'to give in, to agree'; sõk 'the index finger'; sóŋ 'to go on foot, to walk'; sóŋ 'sharp'; *són 'to bend'; *sóh '?' : hasóhlayan 'help'; *sól '?' : ?asólŋi 'to race, to reach each other'.

fĩah 'to beat someone lightly'; *fiãk '?' : hafiãk 'to whistle'; féc 'tiny'; fét 'solid'; *féc '?' : kinféc 'eyelashes'; *fúk '?' : fúkŋasi 'to feel sad'; fúa 'to swell'; fəŋ 'cross bow'; fəh 'bladder'; fúk 'to fetch water, or some liquid '; fát 'to bend the whole body, to prostrate'; fáp 'side'; fáŋ 'to cut'; fún 'navel'; fáh 'to sweep'; fah 'to lie upon'; fãy 'floating'; fús 'smoke'; fúl 'flower'; fúl 'east wind'; *fúl 'to carry in outstretched arms'; fũy 'breeze';

*fúaŋ '?' : hafúaŋ 'to smell'; *fúas '?' : tafúas 'to slip down'; fúal 'to cover'; *fuál '?' : tafuál 'a pair'; *fuá '?' : ʔinfuá 'to dream'; fuáʔ 'thick'; fuák 'to feed'; fuát 'soup, broth'; fuáŋ 'window'; fuáh 'open, uncovered'; fuáy 'thick'; fõʔ 'fat'; *fóh 'to strike'; fõs 'chafe, wound caused by burning'.

*rí 'all' (??); ríʔ 'to whip'; ríc 'small'; ríɲ 'reflection'; *ríh '?' : haríhŋacuk 'to separate out'; *ríw '?' : ríwsi 'god'; ríak 'separated'; ríah 'path on the mountain'; rĩal 'round or oval shape'; ríaw 'to be different'; riák 'water'; *riáw '?' : kariáw 'idol'; *réc '?' : karéc 'to mix, to knead'; *rẽc '?' : karẽc 'to press something down with the thumb'; rét 'tail, the end part of anything'; *réh 'to be first, before'; *rél 'to shoot with a gun'; rúk 'to arrive'; rúh 'different'; rúl 'to grow'; *rúa 'to ease, to recline'; rúan 'to perch'; rúal 'to hop'; *róʔ '?' : haróʔ 'to watch' ; *rõʔ 'gum'; rók 'to cut into pieces (fruit, meat, etc.); *rõt '?' : kumrõt 'to milk, to squeeze out'; róm 'to beat, to hammer'; *rã '?' : pirã 'flat'; rác 'to urinate'; rát 'to tremble'; ráŋ 'to thread beads'; *ráŋ '?' : karáŋ 'savory, chili hot'; *ráŋ '?' : kinráŋkuy 'above'; ráɲ 'to whip'; rám 'night, dark'; *ráh 'to grind'; rãh 'to flow slowly, to slope'; rás 'broken'; rál 'many times'; rãl 'flexible'; ráy 'leaf'; ráw 'to hold'; *ráw '?' : karáw 'iron'; rú 'shade'; rúʔ 'soil, mud'; *rúʔ '?' : karúʔ 'big'; rúk 'to beat or tick like a heart or a watch'; rúŋ 'noise'; *rúɲ '?': kinrúɲ 'brain'; rún 'to paint'; rúm 'noise made when heavy objects are dropped'; *rús '?' : kurús 'to scratch'; rúl 'to immerse'; *rũa 'slant position'; *rúac '?' : paruáchaŋa 'to feel sad suddenly'; *rúaŋ 'to climb up'; rúaɲ 'to fly in a tangled way'; rúah 'to pulverize'; ruáʔ 'stem' (??); *ruák '?' : karuák 'knock on the door'; *ruác '?' : karuác 'lemon, orange'; ruát 'hard'; *ruát 'handle for carrying'; ruãt 'serpentine winding curve'; ruáɲ 'rash on the skin'; ruáh 'stairway-like'; *rúal '?' : karúal 'broom'; ruáy 'moving backwards and forwards'; *ró 'to carry on a pole'; *ró '?' : karó

'unbroken waves'; rók 'burning noise of crackling fire'; *róŋ 'to split'; rón 'to bend'; róm 'pulp, flesh of fruit' ; róh 'to be able to'; *ról 'to squint'; *róy '?' : hiɪóy 'belch'; rów 'to divide, to choose'.

lí 'things leaning or bending'; *lí '?' : kulí 'to mix'; *líc 'to skin, to peel'; *líŋ '?' : calíŋ 'long'; *lín '?' : halín 'to attack'; líap 'to know'; líaŋ 'every, anything'; líah 'important'; liát 'finished'; liáŋ 'name, sound'; lián 'to reach'; lép 'be without leakage'; *lé '?' : pumlé 'to roll, to turn over and over again'; lé? 'to catch anything thrown'; léh 'separate'; léŋ 'windmill, fan'; léy 'to become solid'; lúa 'moving'; *lúak '?' : calúak 'to swallow'; lúan 'smooth'; *lúah '?' : tulúah 'to ship goods'; lúw 'soft'; lék 'shaking'; léŋ 'to belong'; lén 'to shed tears'; *lén '?' : kalén 'to give'; *léh '?' : miléh 'to play a game, to joke'; léh 'to die from falling from a height'; *lák 'to avoid'; lác 'post, pole'; *lác '?' : kulác 'to bathe'; lát, lãt 'to drag'; *láp '?' : taláp 'to mend'; láŋ 'to spread'; láŋ 'to smear'; lán 'crippled'; lám 'penis'; láh 'leg'; *láh '?' : kaláh 'to taste'; lãh 'little'; lál 'forehead'; *láw '?' : haláw 'to buy'; *lú 'eligible male'; *lúc 'to shed skin as a snake does '; lúŋ 'to float'; *lúŋ 'axe'; lúa 'covered'; lúac 'to overtake'; lúan 'eel'; *lúan '?' : kalúan 'to feel'; *lúay 'wet season'; luá 'tame'; luá? 'be in a hurry'; *luáŋ 'to wallow'; luáh 'bunch'; *luáh '?' : luáhŋa 'south'; ló 'fast (when walking only)'; *ló? '?' : ?aló? 'loose'; *ló? '?' : kaló? 'to steal'; *ló? '?' : puló? 'thigh'; lók 'to put dots on something'; lóp 'to cover oneself'; *lóŋ 'to make a hole'; lóŋ 'that which cannot float'; lón, lõn 'tame' *lóm 'to fold (clothes)'; lóy 'cloth'; lów 'to come'; *lów '?' : palów 'to cut'; lɔ́t 'curve'.

*yí '?' : kayí 'path'; yíaŋ 'to chase'; *yíam '?' : cayíam 'to be on a slant'; yé 'small stripes having alt rnate colors'; yéh 'hair on the head'; *yéh '?' : kiyéh 'thin (of density)'; *yéy '?' :

hayéy 'salty'; héw 'to see'; yɛ́? 'to be afraid'; yɯ́ 'to fade, dim'; yɯ́t 'fast'; *yɯ́h '?' : sayɯ́h 'tomorrow'; *yɯ́ap '?' : tayɯ́ap 'to feel' (??); *yɯ́am 'to straighten'; yɯ́ay 'to shake, tremor'; yɛ́p 'to watch'; yɛ́ŋ 'tobacco'; yɛ́ŋ 'to wait'; yɛ́n 'feeling'; yɛ́h 'to swell'; *yɛ́h '?' : tiyɛ́h 'new'; *yɛ́h '?' : hiyɛ́h, hiyɛ́s 'dry'; yá 'lard, fat'; yá? 'to leave something'; yák 'to choke'; *yác 'to wash'; yát 'to cut'; yāt 'rough'; yáŋ 'to hear'; yáŋ 'bite something to pieces'; yán 'what one feels (happiness, sadness, fever, etc.); yáh 'to untie'; yál 'to pour'; yút 'to cut something so that it is smooth'; yúŋ 'to wait'; yúm 'scorch food while cooking'; yúh 'dirt'; *yúh '?' : ?uyúh 'to use'; *yúh '?' : payúh 'people'; yúac 'to melt'; *yúak 'to load'; yúaŋ 'silent'; yúay 'fly (insect)'; yuá? 'to pull out'; yuák 'to erode'; yuác 'to flow'; yuát 'to cut'; *yuáp 'dry grass' (??); yuáŋ 'fruit'; yuáh 'not sufficient'; yuál 'to scrap'; yó? 'to like'; yó? 'burning wood'; yók 'to decay'; yóc 'soft'; yóŋ 'to drizzle, to drip'; yóm 'garden'; yóh 'to pierce'; yól 'friend'; *yól '?' : ?uyóla 'to speak'; *yól '?' : puyól 'hair on the body, feather'; yóy 'drunk'; yów 'to shake'; *yów '?' : kayów 'to gossip'; *yów '?' : sayów 'sack'.

wí 'to go round and round'; wí? 'to make'; wiák 'to grunt'; wíaŋ 'belly'; wét 'duck'; wón 'net'; *wá? '?' : hitwá? 'bamboo'; wá 'blood'; *wák 'to step on'; wác 'to miss a target'; wáp 'to attach'; *wál '?' : cawál 'to turn'; wáy 'to swing'; *wúp 'to fell a tree'; wón 'green lizard'.

3.2 A list of homophonous roots

kán 'female'; kán 'unable to move'

*tí '?' : ?atí 'to laugh'; ?atí 'liver'

ták 'to drip'; ták 'flat, sheet'

táŋ 'to weave'; táŋ 'hot'; táŋ 'ant'

pút 'stuff from exhaust pipe'; *pút '?' : sapút 'to turn over'

*púh '?' : tapúh 'to split'; *púh '?' : linpúh 'post, support'

púl 'moss'; *púl '?' : kapúl 'to cut with scissors'

ŋác 'oil'; *ŋác '?' : cuŋác 'natural light'

ŋuá 'face'; *ŋuá '?' : cuŋuá 'blue, green'

máɲ 'shark, fish'; *máɲ '?' : ʔinmáɲ 'numb'

hãw 'to call'; *hãw '?' : ʔahãw 'raw, uncooked'; *hãw '?' : ʔumhãw 'tobacco'

huáŋ 'to growl'; huáŋ 'cool'

*hóŋ '?' : sahóŋ 'waves'; *hóŋ '?' : suhóŋ 'west wind season'

sía 'banana plant'; sía 'to deviate'

síat 'spleen ; síat 'to insert'

sóŋ 'to walk'; sóŋ 'sharp'

fáh 'to sweep'; fáh 'to lie upon'

fúl 'flower'; fúl 'east wind'; fúl 'to carry in outstretched arms'

ráŋ 'to thread beads'; *ráŋ '?' : karáŋ 'chili hot'; *ráŋ '?': kinráŋkuy 'above'

rú? 'soil, mud'; *rú? '?' : karú? 'big'

ruát 'hard'; ruát 'handle to carry something'

*ró 'to carry on a pole'; *ró '?' : karó 'unbroken waves'

léh 'to die from falling from a height'; *léh '?' : miléh 'to play a game'

lác 'pole, post'; *lác '?' : kulác 'to bathe'

láh 'leg'; *láh '?' : kaláh 'to taste'

lúan 'eel'; *lúan '?' : kalúan 'to feel'

luáh 'bunch'; *luáh '?' : luáhŋa 'south'

*ló? '?' : paló? 'loose'; *ló? '?' : kaló? 'to steal'; *ló? '?' : puló? 'thigh'

lóŋ 'that which cannot float'; *lóŋ 'to make a hole'

yéh 'hair on the head'; *yéh 'thin (of density)'

yéŋ 'tobacco'; yéŋ 'to wait'

yéh 'to swell'; *yéh ?' : tiyéh 'new'; * yéh '?' : hiyéh 'dry'

yúh 'dirt'; *yúh '?' : ʔuyúh 'to use'; *yúh '?' : payúh 'people'

yó? 'to like' ; yó? 'burning wood'

yól 'friend'; *yól '?' : ?uyóla 'to speak'; *yól '?' : puyól 'hair on the body'

yów 'to shake'; *yów '?' : kayów 'to gossip'; *yów '?' : sayów 'sack'

3.3 A list of particles

In the following list of particles the asterisked items are actually roots, but seem to function as particles also. As the semantic structure of the lexicon could not be worked out to full satisfaction with the data so far collected, it is not even certain whether the asterisked forms (root-particles) really do function as particles. We have called these root-particles solely on the basis of translation meaning; that is, where the root meaning of these root-particles does not seem to match with the translation meaning of the word as such. Further, we are not even certain which of the particles in the list are productive in present day Nancowry.

ta; ŋa; ŋi; na; si; ri; la;

?ə́? 'yes'; kə́? 'emphatic particle'; tow; hāt 'negative'; yan;

*kuy 'head'; *cá? 'face'; *táy 'hand'; *ŋí 'house'; *mát 'eye'

3.4 A list of root-prefixes

We recall here that the following root-prefixes are actually the first syllable of disyllabic roots. Numbers in parentheses after each root-prefix refer to some instances of its occurrence in the stem list.

?i (389); ?a (95, 182, 357, and 497)

ki (161, 167, 176, 353, and 392); ku (140, 176, 184, 620, 652, and 725); ka (4, 5, 18, 173, 194, and 660)

cu (68, 299, 304, and 715); ca (31, 286, 639, 650, and 694)

ti (32, 36, 117, 384, and 538); tu (168 and 641); ta (6, 14, 26,

106, 158, and 654)

pi (566); pu (449, 681, and 759); pa (17, 85, 322, 428, 594, 670, 679, and 690)

mi (2, 69, and 647)

hi (300); si (91 and 349); sa (81, 84, 86, 268, and 703)

la (43, 96, and 255)

3.5 Words

1. ʔíŋ (R) hard; ʔuŋʔíŋ (d-R) bone, skeleton; ʔuŋʔiŋkúy (d-R-R) skull; muŋʔíŋ (a-d-R) forearm, strong person

2. ʔíh (R) near; miʔíh [miʔíh - miʔíh] (rp-R) or perhaps (a-d-R) near; miʔíhla (a-d-R-ptl) shallow; miʔíhsi (a-d-R-ptl) low; miʔíhsikúy (a-d-R-ptl-R) short; mamiʔíhsikúy (a-a-d-R-ptl-R) short person

3. ʔíaŋ (R) escort, go with; ʔimíaŋ (R/a); ʔimíaŋa (R/i-o) haʔíaŋ (c-R); humʔíaŋ (c-c-R); ʔuŋʔíaŋ (d-R) follow; muŋʔíaŋ (a-d-R)

4. kaʔíah [kaʔíah - kaʔéah] (rp-R) refuse, be selfish; kumʔíah (rp-a-R); kamaʔíah (rp/a-R); kinʔíaha (rp-i-R-o) selfishness; kaʔíahŋasi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) forbid, prohibit; hătkamaʔíah (ptl-rp/a-R) generous person, not a selfish person

5. ʔiăk [ʔĭăk] (R) tighten; kaʔiăk (rp-R) strangle; kumʔiăk (rp-c-R); kinʔiăk (rp-i-R)

6. ʔiăt [ʔĭăt] (R) squeak; ʔamiăt (R/a); ʔaniáta (R/i-o); haʔiăt (c-R); humliăt (c-c-R); taliăt (rp-R); tumʔiăt (rp-c-R); mahaʔiăt (a-c-R); mahumʔiăt (a-c-c-R); tamumʔiăt (rp-c/c-R)

7. ʔiáp [ʔiáp - ʔeáp] (R) engine; kaʔiáp (rp-R) centipede. According to the informant the engine and the centipede are similar, because both of them have many parts.

8. ʔét (R) brain, to write, to scratch; haʔét (c-R); humʔét (c-c-R); ʔitʔét (d-R) write; kaʔét (rp-R) leave a trace; kumʔét (rp-c-R) rat, mouse

9. ʔép (R) plant, to plant; haʔép (c-R); humʔép (c-c-R); kaʔép (rp-R) to carve a figure; ʔupʔép (d-R) to sow seeds.

to plant

10. ʔĕc (R) tight; kaʔĕc (rp-R) be strangled; kumʔĕc (rp-c-R) to strangle, to hold firmly; kaninʔĕca (rp-i/i-R-o) strangling

11. ʔĕh [ʔé̋h - ʔé̋h] near; tinʔĕh (rp-i-R) near; kinʔĕh (rp-i-R) these; ʔamĕh (R/a); ʔanéha (R/i-a); haʔĕh (c-R) to approach; humʔĕh (c-c-R) cause some one to approach; miʔĕhu [mi-é̋hu - miʔé̋hu - miʔí̋hu] (a-R-p) that which is near. This root ʔĕh also has an alternate in the form of ʔĭh. Therefore, miʔĕhu, etc. should probably be derived from this alternate root form. ʔĕhŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) decrease; haʔĕhŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) make it less; haʔĕhhasi (c-R-c-ptl) to lower; laʔĕssi [laʔé̋ssi - laʔé̋ssɛ - laʔéssɛ] (ptl-R-ptl) beneath; but notice that there is a form in the shape of ʔés 'down'.

12. ʔés (R) down; laʔéssi [laʔéssi - laʔéssɛ] (ptl-R-ptl) beneath; ʔéssi [ʔéssi - ʔéssɛ] (R-ptl) last in depth, the bottom

13. ʔæ̃h [ʔǽh - ʔǽh] (R) to live, be alive; ʔæ̃ha [ʔǽha - ʔǽha] body, meat, flesh; ʔamæ̃h (R/a); ʔanæ̃ha [ʔanǽha - ʔanǽha] (R/i-o) living; haʔæ̃h (c-R) to cultivate, to tend crops, to keep things alive; humʔæ̃h (c-c-R); haʔæ̃hhala (c-R-c-ptl) to raise, to make it alive; ʔæ̃htayan (R-ptl-ptl) get well from illness; haʔæ̃htayan (c-R-ptl-ptl); ʔæ̃htasi [ʔǽhtasi - ʔé̋tasi] to wed, to marry; haʔæ̃htasi (c-R-ptl-ptl); ʔamæ̃htasi [ʔamǽhtasi - ʔamáhtasi - ʔaméhtasi] (R/a-ptl-ptl) people that are married; taʔæ̃htasi (ptl-R-ptl-ptl) people that are married; ʔæ̃hakáˀ (R-c-R) fish, meat; ʔæ̃hakamúas (R-o-rp-R) chicken meat; ʔæ̃hasicúa (R-o-rp-R) fowl meat, animal meat (both animals and birds are called sicúa in Nancowry); ʔæ̃hanɔ́t (R-o-R) pork

ʔãhamɛ́ (R-o-R) mutton

14. ʔʉ́a (R) curved backwards; tiʔʉ́a (rp-R) to curve backwards (from sitting posture); taʔʉ́aʔirít (rp-R-rp-R) fall backwards (rít - tail); tamaʔʉ́aʔirít (rp/a-R-rp-R); tinʔʉ́aʔirít (rp-i-R-rp-R); taninʔʉ́aʔirít (rp-i/i-R-rp-R); tumʔʉ́aʔirít (rp-c-R-rp-R) to cause some one to fall on his back

15. ʔʉ́ʔ (R) boast, brag; ʔamʉ́ʔ (R/a); ʔanʉ́ʔa (R/i-o); haʔʉ́ʔ (c-R); ʔuʔʉ́ʔ (d-R) to praise; ʔamʉ́ʔ (R/a); muʔʉ́ʔ (a-d-R); ʔʉ́ʔa (R-o); ʔamʉ́ʔa (R/a-o); ʔanʉ́ʔa (R/i-o); haʔʉ́ʔ (c-R); humʔʉ́ʔ (c-c-R)

16. ʔʉ́l (R) black; ʔamʉ́l (R/a); ʔanʉ́la (R/i-o); haʔʉ́l (c-R); humʔʉ́l (c-c-R); hiʔʉ́l (rp(?)-R) leech; ʔumʉ́l (rp-a-R) (from *ʔamʉ́l) black things

17. ʔʉ̃y (R) smell; ʔʉ̃yu (R-p); ʔamʉ̃yu (R/a-p); ʔamʉ̃y (R/a); ʔanʉ̃ya (R/i-o); haʔʉ̃y (c-R) to make something smell; hinʔʉ̃ya (c-i-R-o); hinʔʉ̃y (c-i-R); ʔʉ̃ya (R-o); paʔʉ̃y (rp-R) to have a bad smell; pumʔʉ̃y (rp-c-R) to stink; pamaʔʉ̃y (rp/a-R); pinʔʉ̃y (rp-i-R); pinʔʉ̃ya (rp-i-R-o); síaŋʔʉ̃y (R-R) perfume (síaŋ - sweet); ʔuŋsíaŋʔʉ̃y (d-R-R) perfume

18. ʔə̃ (R??) yes; kaʔə̃ (rp-R) approve; kumʔə̃ (rp-c-R); hãtʔə̃ (ptl-R) false; hãtlə̃kə́ʔ (ptl-R-ptl) certainly false (hãt - negative particle; kə́ʔ - emphatic particle); ʔ'əʔnahãt [ʔə́ʔnahã́t - ʔə̃ʔnəhã́t] (ptl-ptl-ptl) perhaps; that is, yes or no (the glottal in this form needs to be accounted for; see the next root); hãthinʔə́'ritow (ptl-c-i-R-ptl-ptl) disobedient

19. ʔuʔə́ʔ (d-R) to think of oneself; haʔə́ʔ (c-R); humʔə́ʔ (c-c-R); muʔə́ʔ (a-R); ʔamə́ʔ (R/a); ʔə́ʔa (R-o); ʔamə́ʔa (R/a-o); ʔanə́ʔa (R/i-o)

20. ʔón (R ʔ, pronominal) he, she (The pronominal is more like some of the particles which do not undergo morphological processes).

21. ʔã (R) two; ʔãri (R-ptl) both (persons); ʔamãri (R/a-ptl) two people; ʔamã (R/a) two things

22. ʔãʔ (ptl ʔ) and

23. ʔak (R) red; ʔamak (R/a); ʔanáka (R/i-o); haʔák (c-R); humʔák (c-c-R)

24. ʔãc (R) feces; ʔamãcu (R-a-p)

25. ʔáp (R) be shut; ʔápa (R-c); ʔamápa (R/a-o); ʔamáp (R/a); ʔanáp (R/i); ʔanápa (R/i-o) (as example) mouth; kaʔáp (rp-R) be trapped; kumʔáp (rp-c-R) to close, to trap; kaʔápŋaca ʔ (rp-R-ptl-ptl) be shut in, be covered; kumʔápŋaca ʔ (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to shut out; kumʔáphahat (rp-c-R-c-ptl) shut in; kinʔápca ʔ (rp-i-R-ptl) cover, lid

26. ʔáŋ (R) to open (like a box or mouth) ,to boil; ʔuŋʔáŋ (d-R) to open, to boil; haʔáŋ (c-R); humʔáŋ (c-c-R); muŋʔáŋ (a-d-R); taʔáŋ (rp-R); tumʔáŋ (rp-c-R); haʔáŋŋa (c-R-ptl) be salted ; humʔáŋŋa (c-c-R-ptl); tumʔáŋlari (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) open up ; taʔáŋnu (rp-R-ptl) to bloom (like a flower)

27. ʔám (R) dog; kiʔám (ptl-R) dogs; ʔámkǫ́n (R-R) he-dog; ʔámkán (R-R) bitch; kúanʔám (R-R) pup; ʔámʔualcuá (R-ptl-R) fox, jackal (dog of the forest)

28. ʔás (R) the sneeze; ʔiʔás (d-R) to sneeze; miʔás (a-d-R); ʔanása (R/i-o); ʔanás (R-i) (for example) mouth, nose

29. ʔiʔãla (d-R-o ??) (root ʔãl ??) twig

30. ʔáw (R) short barking noise; ʔuʔáw (d-R) to bark; muʔáw (a-d-R) dog, ʔanáwa (R/i-o); haʔáw (c-R) to cause the dog to bark; humʔáw (c-c-R)

31. caʔãw (rp-R) damp, moist; cumʔãw (rp-c-R) make something damp; cinʔãwa (rp-i-R-o)

32. ʔúŋ (R) twisted; tiʔúŋ (rp-R) to twist; tamiʔúŋ (rp/a-R); tinʔúŋa (rp-i-R-o) twisting

33. siʔúnsiri (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to bow, to bend the body; sumʔúnsiri (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to bend some other person or thing

34. ʔús (R) mist

35. ʔúl (R) to dig; ʔuʔúl (d-R) to dig; ʔuʔúlhaŋa (d-R-ptl-ptl) to bury (thing or dead body); ʔuʔúlŋa (d-R-ptl) burial for things ??; kúyʔanúla (R-R/i-o) cemetery (kúy - head, place)

36. ʔúaŋ (R) be twisted; tiʔúaŋ (rp-R) to twist; tamiʔúaŋ (rp/a-R); taniʔúaŋa (rp/i-R-o)

37. ʔúam (R) a wide groove (like in a split bamboo); ʔumʔúam (d-R) a wide groove; mumʔúan (a-d-R) the thing that has a wide groove

38. ʔúah (R) to admire; ʔúahcaʔ (R-ptl) love, exciting, attractive, to love; ʔamúahcaʔ (R/a-ptl) one who loves; ʔamúahsusi (R/a-ptl-(?)-ptl) one who is loved; ʔanúaha [ʔanúəhə - ʔanúhə] (R/i-o) the act of loving; huʔúahsi (rp (?)-R-ptl sweetheart; muʔúahsi (a-d-R-ptl) the person loved

39. ʔúal (R) be covered; ʔúala [ʔúələ - ʔúəle - ʔólə] (R-o) things covered; múal (a-R); ʔamúal (R/a); ʔanúala (R/i-o); ʔuʔúal (d-R) to cover something; muʔúal (a-d-R) one who covers;

ʔúalŋari (R-ptl-ptl) covered with cloth; ʔúalŋareca ʔ (R-ptl-ptl-ptl) covered face; hãtʔúalŋare (ptl-R-ptl-ptl) bare

40. ʔúay (R) warm; haʔúay (c-R) to warm (something); hinʔúaya (c-i-R-o) the act of heating; mahaʔúay (a-c-R); hiʔúay (rp-R or possisbly c-d-R) fire

41. ʔuáh (R) the noise of coughing; ʔuʔuáh (d-R) to cough; ʔamuáh (R/a); muʔuáh (a-d-R); ʔanuáha (R/i-o); huʔuáh (rp(?) -R) catarrh; haʔuáh (c-R); humʔuáh (c-c-R)

42. ʔuíl (ptl; R ??) in, inside

43. ʔók (R) skin, shell, hide, back; ʔóku (R-o) that which has shell; ʔamóku (R/a-o) that which has shell; ʔanóka (R-i/o); haʔók (c-R) peel a piece of coconut skin (for carrying it); humʔók (c-c-R); ʔókŋa (R-ptl) behind, elsewhere; laʔók (rp(?) -R) at behind, out of sight; lamaʔók (rp/a-R); lanaʔók (rp/i-R); ʔókʔãha (R-R-o) skin; ʔókŋí (R-R) roof; ʔókʔuníha (R-rp(?) -R-c) bark of the tree; ʔóklahóŋ (R-rp-R- or R-R/-ah-(infix)?) shell (small kind);(lóŋ (R) to float); kõlʔók (R-R) hunchback (kõl - bent); ʔóktay (R-R) back of the hand; ʔóklɛ́h (R-R) foot, upper side of foot up to ankle; ʔókmát (R-R) eyelid

44. ʔuŋʔõk (rp(?) -R) It is more probable that this form is historically derived from *ʔuŋʔoŋ (d-R) in the present form the vocalic is nasalized, whereas the final nasal consonant has developed into a stop. So, we will treat ʔuŋ as a reduplicative; haʔõk (c-R); humʔõk (c-c-R); kinʔõk (rp-i-R) throat, gullet; huŋʔõk (h-(?)-d-R) food, meal; muŋʔõk (a-d-R); muŋʔõkcaʔ (a-d-R-o-ptl) gluttony

45. ʔõh (R) broken; ʔõhŋa (R-ptl) break (as a stick); haʔõh (c-R) break something like a stick (?); humʔõh (c-c-R); hinʔõh (c-i-R)

46. ʔinóla (R/i-o) language. Probably the root ʔól has to be identified with the root yól 'to accompany'; yóltari 'to speak' (Morphophonemically this form is interesting. yól+-in-+-o (R/i-o) yielding *yinola which had further given rise to ʔinóla where the semi-consonant got 'assimilated' to the following vocalic; then the glottal is automatically placed before the vocalic as the initial).

47. ʔóy (R) warm; ʔamóy (R/a); haʔóya (c-R-o) to warm something (like food); mahaʔóya (a-c-R-o)

48. ʔuʔʔów (d-R) vomit; haʔów (c-R); humʔów (c-c-R)

49. ʔót (R) having something; hãtʔót (ptl-R) nothing

50. ʔóŋ (R) past; today

51. kí (R?) all

52. kíʔ (R) be tempted; ʔukíʔ (d-R) to tempt, to persuade; ʔukíʔŋanáŋ (d-R-ptl-R) to tempt; ʔukíʔŋatow (d-R-ptl-ptl) seduce; humkíʔŋatow (c-c-R-ptl-ptl); ʔukíʔlayan (d-R-ptl-ptl) compel, force, incite

53. ʔitkíc (d-R) cut with knife; hakíc (c-R); humkíc (c-c-R)

54. tinkíŋ (rp-i-R) bell; tumkíŋ (rp-c-R) to bell

55. kíɲ (R) monkey; kíɲu (R-p); kamíɲu (R/a-u); ʔinkíɲ (d-R) to monkey, to show the teeth like a monkey; pakíɲ (rp-R) sour; pumkíɲ (rp-c-R) make something sour; pumkíɲa (rp-c-R-o)

sour things

56. kĭl (R) round; ʔukĭl (d-R) round, circle

57. kĭa (R) close eyes partially; hakĭa (c-R) to aim at; kamĭa (R/a); mahakĭa (a-c-R); mikĭaha (a-d-R-c ??) woodpecker; pakĭa (rp-R) one-eyed; pamakĭa (rp/a-R) blind person

58. kíal (R) brinjal

59. kiãk (R) inflated; kakiãk (c-R) to inflate; kamiãk (R/a) ball; mahakiãk (a-c-R) person who inflates something; hinkiãk (c-i-R) pump

60. kiák (R) the noise made by the cock; kaniák (R/1) comb on the fowl. It seems that the source of the noise made by the cock is attributed to its comb.

61. kiám (R) edge; kiámu (R-p) things possessing an edge; kiámriák (R-R) bank (edge of water)

62. kiãl (R) to stick out; kaniãl (R/i) tusk

63. kéc (R) to pluck; ʔitkéc (d-R) to pluck; kakéc (c-R); humkéc (c-c-R)

64. két (R) take a little at a time; ʔitkét (d-R); mitkéta (a-d-R-o) wasp

65. ʔukéw (d-R) to take; kéwa (R-o); kaméw (R/a); mukéw (a-d-R); kanéwa (R/i-o); kewiyáyri (R-o-R-ptl) avenge (yáy - price,cost)

66. kɛ́ [kɛ́ - kǽ] (R) chill, feeling cold; kamɛ́ (R/a); kanɛ́ya (R/i-o); hakɛ́ (c-R); humkɛ́ (c-c-R); pumkɛ́ya (rp-c-R-o) malaria, fever

67. ʔakɛ́ (rp-R) betel (It is not certain that this should not be identified with the one above having the same shape).

68. ʔukɛ́ (d-R) (see two entries above) to carry, to refill; cukɛ́ (rp-R) basket; kamɛ́wa (R/a-o) things carried in the basket; ʔukɛ́hata (d-R-c-ptl) to bring; kanɛ́wa (R/i-o) carrying; kanɛ́ (R-i) hand; mukɛ́ká (a-d-R-R) fisherman (ká - fish)

69. kɛ́h [kɛ́h - kéh] storm; mikɛ́h (rp-R) to annoy, to envy; kamɛ́h (rp-R) one who annoys

70. ʔikɛ̃y (d-R) thin ; kɛ̃yŋa (R-ptl) to become thin or lean;

71. kɯ̃ʔ (R) to sit; ʔinkɯ̃ʔa (d-i-R-o) bench, seat; kɯ̃ʔsiri (R-ptl-ptl) to sit down

72. kɯ́k (R) ??; kinɯ́ka (R/i-o) tonsil, clitoris, or anything sticking out

73. ʔinkɯ́ŋ (d-R) chin, snout, to rub with the snout (like a pig)

74. kɯ̃as (R) slide; hakɯ̃assiri (c-R-ptl-ptl) to glide down ;

75. kə́ʔ (ptl) real, true

76. hinkə́ʔa (c-i-R(??)-o) spine

77. kə́p [kə́p - káp] fixed, to hold; hakə́p (c-R) to fix, to fit; hakə́pŋaca? (c-R-ptl-ptl) to cover something tightly; hakə́ptowri (c-R-ptl-ptl) to remember; hakə́pŋayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) to fasten (a door); hakə́phaŋa (c-R-c-ptl) to fasten (with pins); kə́pca?kə́ʔ (R-ptl-ptl) to cling to; ʔupkə́p (d-R) to sting, to bite; kanə́p (R/i) tooth

78. kə́ŋ (R) float up; hakə́ŋ (c-R) to float something up; kamə́ŋa (R/a-o); kanə́ŋa (R/i-o); kə́ŋlari (R-ptl-ptl) to get up from bed

79. kə́h (R) to tell; hakə́h (c-R) to welcome, to greet, to rejoice; hinkə́ha (c-i-R-o) greeting; mukə́h (a-d-R); kanə́ha (R/i-o); ukə́ŋni (d-R-ptl) to tell a story; kanə́ŋnisi (R/i-ptl-ptl) to describe

80. kanə́sa (R/i-o) song (*kə́s - the root ??); ʔikə́sa (d-R-o) to sing a song; mikə́ea (a-d-R-o) singer; kamə́sisi (R/a-ptl-ptl)

81. sakə́l (rp-R) peck as a bird; sakə́la (rp-R-o) things pecked; samakə́l (rp/a-R) bird

82. ká (R) fish

83. maká? [maká? - maka] (a-R) today (that part of today which is not yet spent). It is not certain that the root here is different from kə́? 'true'. Probably this form should be entered with the root kə́?; makahatə́m (a-R-c-R) tonight

84. kã? (R) have obstructions, get entangled; hakã?ŋayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) to hinder; kã?ŋiŋi (R-ptl-ptl) to stutter; hakã?ŋiŋi (c-R-ptl-ptl); kã?ŋaca? (R-ptl-ptl) busy; sakã? (rp-R) to prick; sinkã? [sinkã́? - sinkã́] (rp-i-R) thorn (to prick with); sinkã?a (rp-i-R-o) pricking

85. pakák (rp-R) to cackle (as a hen); pamakák (rp/a-R); pinkáka (rp-i-R-o); pumkák (rp-c-R); pamumkák (rp-c/c-R); paninkáka (rp-i/i-R-o)

86. sakác (rp-R) to pinch; samakác (rp/a-R) one who pinches; sakáca (rp-R-o) one who is pinched; samakáca (rp/a-R-o) one who is pinched; sinkác (rp-i-R); saninkác (rp-i/i-R); sinkáca (rp-i-R-o); saninkáca (rp-i/i-R-o)

87. kāt (R) difficult, tight; kātŋayan (R-ptl-ptl) difficult to do (sometimes); uncertain; hakātŋayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) to punish

88. káp (R) sea-turtle

89. tinkáŋ (rp-i-R) big cymbal

90. kāŋ (R) to cross (like x, +); ʔunkāŋ (d-R) to build nest; huŋkāŋ (c(??)-d-R) nest; muŋkāŋ [muŋkáŋ - mũŋkāŋ] (a-d-R) a bird

91. kán (R) rough; sikán (rp-R) rough; samikán (rp/a-R) that which is rough; sinkán (rp-i-R); sinkána (rp-i-R-o); sumkán (rp-c-R) make something to be rough; sumumkán (rp-c/a-R)

92. kán (R) female, wife; kamánsi (R/a-ptl) marriage; kánu (R-p) to marry (a woman); kamánu (R/a-p) married man; mahumkán (a-c-c-R) eunuch; ʔumkán (rp-c-R) to become like a woman, to turn into a woman; mumkán (a-rp-c-R) eunuch; ʔinkántét (rp-i-R-ptl ? or R ??) widow (tét - finished, over)

93. kán (R) unable to move (This root should probably be identified with kán 'female'); kánŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) difficult to do a job

94. kám (R) zenith, erect; kámla (R-ptl) opposite; kámlari (R-ptl-ptl) center of something, cliff; ʔumkám (d-R) vertical; kamám (R/a) that which is erect; hakám (c-R) to erect

95. káh (R) to know (a fact or a person); ʔakáh (rp-R) to know; maʔakáh (a-rp-R) a knowledgeable person; ʔakáha (rp-R-o) facts known; maʔakáha (a-rp-R-o) facts known; ʔinkáha (rp-i-R-o) knowing ; ʔaninkáha (rp-i/i-R-o) knowing ; humkáh (c-c-R) tell someone; ʔakáhnáŋ (rp-R-R) to understand

(naŋ - ear); hakáhnaŋ (c-R-R) make someone understand; ʔakáhyan (rp-R-ptl) sane, to feel; hãtʔakáhyan (ptl-rp-R-ptl) insane; ʔinkáhyan (rp-i-R-ptl) to know by touch, to feel; hãthĺaŋtahakáhŋari (ptl-R-ptl-c-R-ptl-ptl) innocent (a know-not nothing)

96. lakáh (rp-R) brittle; lankáha (rp-i-R-o); laninkáka (rp-i/i-R-o); lamakáh (rp/a-R) that which is brittle; lumkáh (rp-c-R)

97. kál (R) to cut; ʔukál (d-R) across; hakál (c-R) go across; hakálhaŋa (c-R-c-ptl) go across; hinkálʔuálŋi (c-i-R-ptl-R) beam that supports the roof

98. kãl (R) striped, or two colored things (natural objects)

99. káw (R) water snake and the like; káwa (R-o) stuff used in non-vegetarian cooking like meat; kalumáwa (R/c/al(??)-o) butterfly

100. ʔupkũp (d-R) fold arms (as one would in rain or cold weather)

101. kúy (R) head, top, over, upon; ʔuálkúyu (ptl-R-p) intelligent; hãtʔuálkúyu (ptl-ptl-R-p) ignorant

102. kúaŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) to hate; ʔukúayantow (d-R-ptl-ptl) to hate, hating ??; mukúayantow (a-d-R-ptl-ptl) one who hates

103. kúat (R) to smoothen by running the palm or something else on the surface; ʔitkúat (d-R) to comb; kanúat [kanúat - kanũ̃ãt] (R/i) a comb; hakúat (c-R) humkúat (c-c-R)

104. kúan - kón (R) child, son or daughter; kúancíaʔ (R-R) relative; kúanca (R-ptl) servant; kamúansi (R/a-ptl) family; hakúan (c-R) to cause to conceive; kúanu (R-p) to conceive

a child; kanúana (R/i-o) conceiving a child; kahanúana (R/i/-ah-(?)-o) womb

105. ?ikúah [?ikúəh - ?ikóəh] (d-R) to shave; kúaha (R-o) the shaven waste; kanúaha [kanúaha - kanóəhə] (R/i-o) shaving; kanúah (R/i) knife, blade; hakúah (c-R); humkúah (c-c-R); mikúah (a-d-R) barber

106. kuác (R) a trace, a mark; takuác - takác (rp-R) to have a trace; tumkuác (rp-c-R) to trace, to leave a mark; tinkuác (rp-i-R); taninkuác (rp-i/i-R); tamakuác (rp/a-R); tamumkuác (rp-c/a-R)

107. kuátlayan (R-ptl-ptl) tired (kuát - hard ??)

108. kuãt (R) curve; hakuãt (c-R) to hang, to hook; hinkuãt (c-i-R) a hook; hakuãttari (c-R-ptl-ptl) attach by hook like objects; hakuãthala (c-R-c-ptl) hang up (on a hook)

109. kuáp (R) dry up (like paint); kuápŋa (R-ptl) die of cold weather; hakuáp (c-R); humkuáp (c-c-R)

110. kuãp (R) to wither, to become lean (Probably this root should be identified with the one above, namely kuáp).

111. kuáŋ (R) strong, to be supported; kamuáŋ (R/a) strong person; muŋkuáŋa (a-d-R) strong person; kuáŋca? (R-ptl) industrious; kanuáŋa (R/i-o) strength; kúykanuáŋ (R-R/i) knee ; kanuáŋ (R/i) supporters; hakuáŋ (c-R) to support; humkuáŋ (c-c-R); kuáŋlari (R-ptl-ptl) become strong, ferment (toddy); hakuáŋlari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to ferment (something); kakuáŋlayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) encourage

112. kuán (R) ghee-like (i.e., wet, granular and sticky); kamuán (R/a) pus, ghee; hakuán (c-R); humkuán (c-c-R); kuánŋa (R-ptl)

solidify; ɦakuáŋŋa (c-R-ptl); kuáŋŋari (R-ptl-ptl) freeze

113. ʔumkuám (d-R) to give; ʔumkuámcaʔ (d-R-ptl) to offer

114. kuáh (R) inelastic, hard; ʔukuáha (d-R-o) to warn (??); kanuáha (R/i-o) warning

115. kuãs (R) to have itches; hikuãs (rp-R) yaws, itches

116. kuál (R) arm, foreleg of animal; ʔuklə́kakuál (d-R-o-R) wrist

117. tikóʔ (rp-R) to prod, to prick; tinkóʔ (rp-i-R) a prod, an injection tube; tikóʔa (rp-R-o) to have an injection

118. kók (R) to burst out

119. kóŋ (R) male, husband; ʔumkóŋ (d-c-R) to turn into a man; mumkóŋ (a-d-c-R) eunuch; ʔinkóŋtét (d-R-R??) widower (tét - made useless); kóŋu (R-p) to marry, to have a man; kamóŋu (R/a-o) married women

120. kóm (R) to discover; kamóm (R/a); kóma (R-o) things discovered; kamóma (R/a-o) things discovered; kanóma (R/i-o) discovering; kómasi [kóməsi - kómasi] to find guilty, to condemn

121. kóh (R) to fall; hakóh (c-R); kóhsi (R-ptl) fall down from above

122. ʔukóh (d-R) to murder (This root should be identified with kúah 'to shave'); mukóh (a-d-R) murderer; kanóh (R/i) any instrument used to kill; kamóha (R/a-o) the person killed

123. kõh (R) a downward curve (as that of a bud); ʔukõh (d-R)

round, spherical

124. kɔ́k (R) vagina; kɔ́kŋa (R-ptl) be choked

125. ʔicí (d-R) to decorate; micí (a-d-R); camí (R/a) one who decorates; cíya (R-o); camíya (R/a-o) things decorated; kucí (rp-R) pot (unless this word happens to be a borrowing, the root in this word could be identified with the root to mean 'to decorate', for the decoration of pottery had been a tradition with many communities); pincí (rp-i-R) mourning noise; pumcí (rp-c-R??) to weep aloud, to mourn; pamucí (rp/a-R); pincíya (rp-i-R-o)

126. cíc (R) to respect, evil, Good Friday, Sunday ; ʔitcíc (d-R) to clean by washing; hacíc (c-R) observe silence (This meaning is probably due to the influence ofChristianity: one cleanses the mind by observing silence); hincíca (c-i-R-o) testicles; kacíc (rp-R) to leak out; kumcíc (rp-c-R) to squeeze out

127. cíp (R) drying up; hacíp (c-R) to dry up something; ʔacíp (rp-R) steam; cípŋa (R-ptl) dry up as water

128. cĭp (R) a point, a spot; pucĭp (rp-R) sharp, pointed; pumcĭp (rp-c-R) to sharpen something (like a pencil); pincĭpa (rp-i-R-o); pamumcĭp (rp-c/a-R); hãtpucĭp (ptl-rp-R) blunted point

129. cíŋ (R) hard; kumcíŋ (rp-c-R) make something hard, hard wood that is inside the stem

130. ciŋŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) to be spoiled, to be wasted; haciŋŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to waste something

131. cína (R-o) to suspect something

132. cím (R); ʔumcím (d-R) to cry with tears but not with voice; hacím (c-R) to make someone to cry; camím (R/a) a person crying

133. cíh (R), ʔicíh (d-R) to stitch, to embroider; micíh (a-d-R); camíh (R/a) one who stitches; cíha (R-c); camíha (R/a-c) objects stitched; caníh (R/i) needle; caníha (R/i-o) stitching; camíha (R/a-o) embroidery (outcome of stitching); cíhŋalah (R-ptl-ptl) to disappear

134. cĩw (R) sweet of sugar

135. cía? (R) parent, stump, trunk (of tree),stalk; hacía? (c-R) to feed the baby; mahacía? (a-c-R) nurse; hacía? (c-R) to rule, to keep; cía?tow (R-ptl ?) very, most needed, favorite; cía?ŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) most; cía?ca? (R-R or R-ptl ??) chief, captain; cía?si (R-ptl) owner; cía??ãh?uál (R-R-ptl) to abound (inside); cía??ãhkuy (R-R-ptl) to abound (on the surface); cía?yó? (R-R) mostly wanted

136. cíahŋa (R-ptl) to worry

137. ʔucíaw (d-R) to whistle; caníaw (R/i) whistle, horn

138. ciátla (R-ptl), ʔitciátla (d-R-ptl) to ascend, to climb; camiát (R/a); mitciát (a-d-R) climber; caniata (R/i-o); haciát (c-R)

139. ciãp (R) chirp (as birds); camiãp (R/a) a bird; caniãpa (R/i-o); haciãp (c-R); mahaciãp (a-c-R)

140. céh (R) to drip; kucéh (rp-R) to sprinkle; kacéh (rp-R) rattle, also as water in pot; kumcéh (rp-c-R) to shake, to pour (from a bottle); kamucéh (rp/a-R); kamumcéh (rp-c/a-R); kincéha (rp-i-R-o); kanincéha (rp-i/i-R-o)

141. cɛ́ʔŋa (R-ptl) get tired; tacɛ́ʔŋa (rp-R-ptl) become tired; hacɛ́ʔŋa (c-R-ptl); tumcɛ́ʔŋa (rp-c-R-ptl); tincɛ́ʔŋa (rp-i-R-o) dying

142. cɛ́y [cɛ́y - céy] (R) to shiver (due to illness or cold), to dangle, to twinkle; hacéy (c-R); ʔicɛ́y (rp-R) ear-rings (only the hanging kind); kacéy (rp-R) to become weak; kumcéy (rp-c-R); kincéyŋayan (rp-i-R-ptl-ptl) weakness

143. cʷít (R) go or come; tacʷít (rp-R); ʔitcʷít (d-R) to go, to come; hacʷít (c-R) to let (someone) come; cʷíthat (R-ptl) enter, go in; hacʷíthat (c-R-ptl)

144. ʔincʷín (d-R) to string (beads); hacʷín (c-R); humcʷín (c-c-R); cʷínŋaca? (R-ptl-ptl) to stray, to become lost

145. cʷíh (R) present; cʷíhla (R-ptl) to rise up; cʷíhta (R-ptl) to come from outside; cʷíhŋi (R-ptl) to come from inside; canʷíhlahéŋ (R/i-ptl-R) sunrise

146. cʷíl [cʷ^{Y}l] (R) right side; kuálla?cʷíla (R-ptl-R-o) right arm

147. cʷíakŋa (R-ptl) wither as a plant; hacʷíakŋa (c-R-ptl)

148. cʷíac (R) silence; ʔitcʷíac (d-R) be silent; hacʷíac (c-R); camʷíac (R/a)

149. cʷ̃ac (R) tapering tail, anything with a broad base narrowing to a point; kacʷ̃ac (rp-R) mongoose

150. cʷíap (R), ʔucʷíap (d-R) to wear dress (worn below the hips); hacʷíap (c-R)

151. cʷ̃am (R) straight; camʷ̃an (R/a); canʷ̃ama (R/i-o); hacʷ̃am

(c-R) to straighten; ʔacw̃am [ʔacẃam - ʔacẃəm - ʔacə́m] (rp-R) wire

152. cẃal (R) to carry by hand; ʔucẃal (d-R); cẃala (R-o), camẃala (R/a-o) things carried; mucẃal (a-d-R) person carrying things; hacẃal (c-R); humcẃal (c-c-R); canẃala (R/i-o) handle (for box, basket, etc.)

153. cá? [cá? - cə́?] (R) face

154. cák [cák - cə́k] (R) pain; camák (R/a) one who has pain; hacák (c-R) to give pain, to hurt, to torture; hincák (c-i-R) that with which to cause pain; hincáka (c-i-R-o) hurting, torturing; canákhə̃c (R/i-R) sorrow (hə̃c - mind); hacákŋanaŋ (c-R-ptl-R-ptl ?) to scold; canáka?uálmat (R/i-o-ptl-R) eye-disease

155. các (R) word; cácŋa (R-ptl) to converse; camácŋa (R/a-ptl) canác (R/i) language; canácŋa (R/i-o) argument; cáclatow (R-ptl-ptl) to conspire; hacáclatow (c-R-ptl-ptl); cáctari (R-ptl-ptl) court, woo; hacáctari (c-R-ptl-ptl); canácca?riwsi (R/i-ptl-R-ptl) prayer; ?itcác (d-R); ?itcácca? (d-R-ptl) to pray, to read

156. cát (R), tacát (rp-R), ?itcát (d-R) jump, bounce; camát (R/a); mitcát (a-d-R); canáta (R/i-o); hacát (c-R); mahacát (a-c-R); hincáta (c-i-R-o); hanincáta (c-i/i-R-o);cátla (R-ptl) jump up; hacátla (c-R-ptl); cátŋa (R-ptl) jump across; hacátŋa (c-R-ptl); cátŋakuy (R-ptl-ptl) jump over (a hurdle); hacátŋakuy (c-R-ptl-ptl)

157. ?upcáphala (d-R-c-ptl) to pick up (from ground); hacáphala (c-R-c-ptl); humcáphala (c-c-R-c-ptl)

158. cáŋ [cáŋ - cə́ŋ], tacáŋ (rp-R) to have, to belong, property; hacáŋ (c-R) to own, to keep, to possess; camáŋ (R-c) owner of some property; hacáŋca? (c-R-ptl) to guide, to lead; hacáŋŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to advise; hincáŋŋasi (c-i-R-ptl-ptl) the advice; hacáŋŋisi [*hacáŋŋasu (??)] (c-R-ptl-ptl) one who is advised; mahacáŋŋasi (a-c-R-ptl-ptl) adviser; kacáŋ (rp-R) to be placed in some place or container; kumcáŋ (rp-c-R) pack into a box

159. cáh (R) long-jump, leap; cáhla (R-ptl) frog; hacáh (c-R); humcáh (c-c-R)

160. cál (R) to burn (on fire), to be in flames; tacál (rp-R); hacál (c-R); mahacál (a-c-R) one who burns something; camál (R/a) fire; canála (R/i-o); cállari (R-ptl-ptl); tacállari (rp-R-ptl-ptl) burn up; hacállari (c-R-ptl-ptl)

161. kicál (rp-R) to swim; kamicál (rp/a-R); kincála (rp-i-R-o); kumcál (rp-c-R); kamumcál (rp-c/a-R)

162. cãllari (R-ptl-ptl) to open (eyes); hacãllari (c-R-ptl-ptl)

163. cú (R) where; hacú (c-R) to divine; mahacú (a-c-R) diviner

164. cúk (R) place; cúktanam (R-rp-R) jar, jug (nám - to pour); cúkmiciák (R-a-rp-R) bed, cot (?itiák - to sleep); ?ẽhcúk (R-R) be together, copulate (?ẽh - near)

165. cúŋ (R) to glow; kucúŋri (rp-R-ptl) to nod left to right in negation; kumcúŋri (rp-c-R-ptl)

166. cúh (R), tacúh (rp-R) to go, to depart from a place; return to a place; camúh (R/a); canúha (R/i-o); hacúh (c-R) to send a person (not things; ?umsə́m - to send things); hacúh

(c-R) to encourage, to praise (It is not clear whether there is another root in the form of *cúh; but praising and returning to a place could be seen to have a common semantic element, though it seems a bit odd: in praising or in encouraging, one returns what is due to him); hacúha (c-R-o) person encouraged; mahacúha (a-c-R-o) person encouraging; hincúh (c-i-R) words of encouragement; cúhŋi (R-ptl) to come out (of jungle); cúhŋari (R-ptl-ptl) to disperse; hacúhŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) put off, kill; hincúhŋasi (c-i-R-ptl-ptl) natural condition

167. cús (R) to spring, sparks; cústa (R-ptl) sparks coming toward one; cúsŋalah (R-ptl-ptl) sparks going away from the source; kicús (rp-R) to scatter; kucús (rp-R) to disarrange; kincúsa (rp-i-R-o) scattering, disarranging; kicúsŋaca? (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to shatter

168. cúl (R) dark; tacúl (rp-R) to become dark; tumcúl (rp-c-R) to go through darkness, to feel anger (any strong emotion), to guess; tumcúltowri (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to guess; cúlŋa (R-ptl-ptl) darkness; tincúlŋa (rp-i-R-ptl) new moon, dark night; tucúl (rp-R) to be dark (not of things); tumucúl (*tamucúl) (rp/a-R) night

169. cuá (R) silver; mumí?cuá (Probably the form mumí? is to be derived from the root wí? 'to make'; *w-am-í after assimilation for vowel height of consonantal nasality of the first syllable to the stressed syllable the form wumí? is obtained) (R/a-R) silversmith

170. cúac (R), ?itcúac (d-R) to massage; hacúac (c-R); humcúac (c-c-R)

171. cuák (R) steps (when walking); canuáka (c/i-o) stepping

172. cuãk (R) crane

173. cuát (R) to dig with fingers; kacuát (rp-R) dig a hole, scratch; kacuátŋi (rp-R-ptl) scrape (from within); kacuáthaŋi (rp-R-c-ptl); kacuáthala (rp-R-c-ptl) dig up; kacuátŋa (rp-R-ptl), kacuáthaŋa (rp-R-c-ptl) to scratch (as a thorn); kincuát [kincuát - kincuãt] (rp-i-R) scraper

174. cuám (R) octopus-like, have many moving hands; ʔacuám (rp-R) weed

175. cõʔ (R) to suck; ʔõʔa [ʔṍʔə - ʔṍʔə̃ that which is sucked, e.g., milk from mother

176. cók (R) to prick (with something); cóka (R-o) that which is pricked; canóka (R/i-o) pricking; kicók (rp-R) spotted; kucók (rp-R) to rinse; ʔukcók (d-R) to put dots; cókʔuál (R-ptl) sap, pulp

177. cót (R) molar tooth

178. cõp (R) to approach quietly; cõpa [cṍpə - cṍpi] secret; mupcõpa (a-d-R-o) a secretive person; ʔupcõpŋafáh (d-R-ptl-R) to ambush (fáh - to stumble); cõpitówri (R-o (??)-ptl-ptl) damned

179. cóŋ (R) high; cóŋcaʔ (R-ptl) proud; talaʔcóŋ (ptl-ptl-R) above; canóŋə (R/i-o) height

180. cóm (R) grandparent

181. cóh (R) to pull behind, low tide; hacóh (c-R) to drag; mahacóhpál (a-c-R-R) pheasant, peacock (pál - dry coconut leaf)

182. ʔatí (rp-R) liver, bile

183. ʔatí (rp-R) laugh; mití (a-rp-R) one who laughs; taníya (R/i-o) laughter

184. tín (R) to push; ʔintín (d-R); hatín (c-R); humtín (c-c-R); tamín (R/a); tanína (R/i-o); tínhasi (R-c-ptl) press down something; kutínŋa (rp-R-ptl), kutínhaŋa (rp-R-c-ptl) push away, knock down

185. tíat (R), ʔittíat [ʔittíət - ʔittéət] (d-R) to carry (on the hip); hatíat (c-R); humtíat (c-c-R)

186. tĭah (R) white, white things; tamĭah (R/a) white pigeon; pintĭaha (rp-i-R-o) whiteness; pitĭah (rp-R) disk, plate; hatĭahla (c-R-ptl); hatĭahloŋ (c-R-ptl) to bleach

187. tiák (R) bitter; tamiák (R/a) bitter things

188. ʔitiák (rp-R) to sleep; mitiák (a-rp-R) one who is sleeping; ʔintiáka (rp-i-R-o) sleeping; cúkmitiák (R-a-rp-R) bed, cot

189. tián (R) to file; tanián (R/c) a file (the implement); taniána (R/i-o); tamián (R/a); tiána (R-o); tamiána (R/a-o) the thing filed; hataniánri (c-R/i-ptl(??)) to study, be ready in the sport

190. té?]té? - tɛ́?] (R) to touch; kité? [kité? - kitɛ́?] (rp-R) wrinkle

191. ʔuptép (d-R) to nail; tépa (R-o); muptép (a-d-R); huptép (a-(??)-d-R) box

192. téŋ [tén - tɛ́ŋ] (R) to learn, to incline; hatéŋtari (c-R-ptl-ptl) attractive; nahatéŋ (a-c-R) attractive person

(??); hatéŋ (c-R) obey; hatéŋsináŋri (c-R-ptl-R-ptl) to listen (náŋ - ear)

193. ʔutéh [ʔutéh - ʔutéh] (d-R) to cut, to harvest; téha (R-o) to cut something; tanéh (rp-R) knife, etc. (implement to cut)

194. katɯ́ (rp-R) to remain in a place; kamatɯ́ (rp/a-R) that which does not move, that which stays

195. tɯ́y (R) gray; hitɯ́y (c(??)-d-R) ashes; hitɯ́yi (c(??)-d-R-p) fireplace (possessive -u -i); putɯ́y (rp-R) muddy, swampy; pintɯ́ya (rp-i-R-o) swamp; pumtɯ́y (rp-c-R) make something gray

196. tɯ́a (R) be shaken; katɯ́a (rp-R) to shake; kamumtɯ́a (rp-c/a-R) earthquake

197. ʔutɯ̃ala (d(??)-R-ptl) to move back and forth; katɯ̃al (rp-R) to swing; kintɯ̃ala (rp-i-R-o) cradle; kumtɯ̃al (rp-c-R) to swing someone; tɯ̃a (R) bee

198. té (R) plain; hité (c(??)-d-R) level place; humté (c-c-R) make something level; kúyhité (R-c(??)-d-R) plains

199. téʔ (R) to touch; kumtéʔ (rp-c-R); kitéʔlasi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to increase, to improve

200. téŋ (R) to reach, up to; taméŋ (R/a) one who reaches; katéŋ (rp-R) to pile up; katéŋhala (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to pile up; hãttéŋtasi (ptl-R-ptl-ptl) to fail; téŋta (R-ptl) to reach at; téŋtatay (R-ptl-ptl) to reach for; hatéŋŋanáŋ (c-R-ptl-R) to explain (náŋ - ear); hatéŋtasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to be sure

201. tə́n (R) to kick (like an ass (??)); ʔintə́nhaŋa (d-R-c-ptl) to kick; hatə́nŋanáŋ (c-R-ptl-R) to confirm (náŋ - ear)

202. tə́m (R) be dark (like night); hatə́m (c(??)-R) night; humtə́m (c-c-R) make some place dark; hintə́ma (c-i-R-o) darkness

203. tə́h (R) to float; hatə́h (c-R) to float something; katə́h (rp-R) beneath; katə́hŋi (rp-R-R) below the house (Nancowry houses are built on raised platforms); ʔutə́ha (rp-R-o) to float something; tamə́h (R/a) that which floats; mutə́ha (a-rp-R-o) that which floats; mahatə́h (a-c-R) one who floats something; ʔitə́h (d-R) ignored (??); humtə́h (c-c-R) to ignore; katə́hu (rp-R-p) the bottom; mutə́h (a-rp-R) lake

204. tá (R) level; tamá (R/a) anything having level surface, e.g. table; hatá (c-R) to level something; mahatá (a-c-R) one who levels; tanə́ya (R/i-o) levelness; tápíat (R-R) level ground

205. ták (R) to drip, to leave; haták (c-R); tamák (R/a); tanáka (R/i-o); ʔuktáknica? (d-R-ptl-ptl) to wean, to pull out

206. ták [ták - tãk] (R) flat, street lightweight (??); ʔukták (d-R); kaliták (?) tongue

207. tãc (R) fat; caltãc (?) frog

208. ʔittát (d-R) to wipe; ʔittáthaŋa (d-R-ptl-ptl) to wipe off

209. mitãt (rp-R) short

210. táp (R) joint; hatáp (c-R) to make something long; hatáphata (c-R-c-ptl) to join something; ʔuptáp (d-R) that which is already fitted; muptáp (a-d-R) flea

211. táŋ (R) fence, to fence, to erect walls for the home; kataŋ (rp-R) to put up a fence; kintáŋ (rp-i-R) things with which to make a fence; kintáŋa (rp-i-R-o) fencing; pintáŋ (rp-i-R) gallbladder, cane

212. táɲ (R) to weave, the holes that are formed due to weaving; ʔintáɲ (d-R) to braid, to plait, to weave, to knit; hintáɲ (c(??)-i-R) craw, any big basket; mintáɲ (a-d-R)

213. táɲ (R) hot; riáktatáɲ (R-ptl-R) hot water; táɲtakarú? (R-ptl-rp-R)

214. táɲ (R) ant; karú?táɲ (rp-R-R) big ant

215. tám (R)buttock

216. tãh (R) to predict; tamãh (R/a); tanãh (R/i); tãha (R-o); tamãha (R/a-o); tanãha (R/i-o)

217. tál (R) to count in the mind; ʔutálŋasi (d-R-ptl-ptl) to command; ʔutálhaŋa (d-R-c-ptl)

218. tál (R) to cut the flesh; kitál (rp-R) to saw; kamitál (rp/a-R); kitála (rp/a-R-o); kamitála (rp/a-R-o) wood; kintála (rp-i-R-o); kanintála (rp-i/i-R-o); kintál (rp-i-R) saw

219. táy (R) hand; (ptl) by; ʔuáltáy (ptl-R) palm of hand; tanáy (R/i) five; tamáy (R/a or ptl/a ??) one who does, done by; tinmáya (this form is declined from tamáy which is treated as if it is a disyllabic root) hand made things; cataý (rp-R) tool - instrument

220. tú (R) to become sick, sick; tanúya (R/i-o) sickness; tamú (R/a) sick person

221. tũ? (R) to gather ; ?utũ? (d-R) be together; hatũ?tari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to join; hatũ?hata (c-R-ptl-ptl) to herd cattle; hattũ?ŋi (c-R-ptl) be assembled; tũ?ŋa (R-ptl) tangle; hatũ?ŋa (c-R-ptl) to make a tangle (of thread); ?uttũ? (d(??)-R) be in a group; muttũ? (a-d(??)-R-o) total

222. tũc (R) a kind of fish

223. tũŋ [tũŋ - túŋ] (R) smell; tũŋca? (R-ptl) to kiss; hatũŋ (c-R); tamúŋa (R/a-o); tanúŋa (R/i-o)

224. tún (R) to measure; hatún (c-R)

225. ?umtúm (d-R) all, to bind (see tũ? 'to gather')

226. tús (R) to fall off (as a bird's feather); ?itús(d-R) to pluck out; ?itúsa (d-R-o) cotton

227. túy (R) to bubble; tamúy (R/a) that which bubbles (water)

228. túak (R) to pull; ?uktúak (d-R) to pull up, to draw water; ?uktúakŋalah (d-R-ptl-ptl) to grab; ?uktúakhala (d-R-c-ptl) to pull out (something like a tooth); túaklari (R-ptl-ptl) to pull up oneself (as in a climb); ?uktúakká [?uktúakka - ?uktúakə] (d-R-R) to fish by fishing line; ?uktúakca? (d-R-ptl) to lead (an animal by rope); tanúak (R/i) thing to pull with; tamúak (R/a), muktúak (a-d-R) one who pulls; túaka (R-o) that which is pulled; tanúaka (R/i-o); ?uktúakhaŋi (d-R-c-ptl) to stretch (something)

229. ?uŋtúaŋ (d-R) to cut open fruit; hatúaŋ (c-R); humtúaŋ (c-c-R)

230. túal (R) round ; ʔutúal (d-R) a knot; katúal (rp-R) to go around; tanúala (R/i-o)

231. humtuãʔ (c-c-R) to loan; mahatuãʔ (a-c-R)

232. tuák (R) to copulate; tamuák (R/a) the male partner; tamuáka (R/a-o) the female partner; tanuáka (R/i-o)

233. tuác (R) be torn out; hatuác (c-R), humtuác (c-c-R), kumtuác (rp-c-R) to tear out; kintuác (rp-i-R) coconut husk (??)

234. tuáp (R) tongs

235. tuáh [tuáh - tuãh] (R) breast, chest; ʔutuãh (d-R) joint of bamboo

236. tók (R) to hit (the legs on the floor); katóka (rp-R-o) to dance, kintóka (rp-i-R-o) dancing; kamatóka (rp/a-R-o) dancer (see tuák); tókacaʔri (R-o-ptl-ptl) to insist; tamókacaʔri (R/a-o-ptl-ptl)

237. tót (R) expensive; tamót (R/a) expensive things; hãttót (ptl-R) inexpensive; hatót (c-R) increase the price, make something more expensive; mahatót (a-c-R), ʔittót (d-R) to borrow, to lend (??); mittót (a-d-R)

238. tóp (R) to drink; tópa (R-o) a drink; tamóp (R/a); tanópa (R/i-o) drinking; tanóp (R/i) a glass, a tumbler; hatóp (c-R); mahatóp (a-c-R); hintópa (c-i-R-o); hintóp (c-i-R) horn, antler; tópʔumhõy (R-d(??)-R) to smoke (tobacco)

239. tóŋ (R) , tamóŋ (R/a) powder; hatóŋ (c-R); putóŋ (rp-R) powder, flour; pumtóŋ (rp-c-R) make powder; pintóŋ (rp-i-R) white ant

240. tón (R) measure; hatón (c-R) to measure; hatónta (c-R-ptl) hatónhata (c-R-ptl-ptl) to compare

241. tóh (R) to change; tóhacúk (R-o-R) to move to another place (cúk - place); tamóhacúk (R/a-o-R); tanóhacúk (R/i-o-R) (no causative forms are made from this root); tóhtóhacúk (R-R-i-R) move rapidly; tóhŋari (R-ptl-ptl) to become; ʔutóhŋacúk (d-R-ptl-o-R) remove, take away; tóhlari (R-ptl-ptl) to alter; ʔutóhŋasimat (d-R-ptl-ptl-ptl) to dye (cloth)

242. tóy (R) next; hatóy (c-R) pass on to the next; hatóya (c-R-o) next person (tóya and tamóya forms do not occur; when suggested to the informant they were rejected); hatóyhaŋa (c-R-ptl-ptl) send something

243. tów (R) heart; tatówri (rp-R-ptl) generous; tamatówri (rp/a-R-ptl) generous person; hinʔéritów [hinʔéritćw - hinʔẽritów] (c-i-R(??)-ptl-R) be obedient, humble (ʔẽ - yes); mahinʔéritów (a-c-in-R-ptl-R) obedient person; ʔutów (d-R) to brood (as a hen)

244. tókŋa [tókŋə - tókŋə] (R-ptl) to break (as a rope); tamókŋa (R/a-ptl); tanókŋa (R/i-ptl); hintók [hintók - hintók] (c-i-R); mahintók (a-c-i-R); katók (rp-R) parrot

245. pín (R) be in little motions (cf. tiny waves, fish waggings); pamín (rp-R); pinlakúy (R-ptl-ptl) to germinate (cf.Tamil pincu - sprout); paminlakúy (R/a-ptl-ptl)

246. pín (R) thick of density; hapín (c-R) to thicken; panína (R/i-o) thickening; mahapín (a-c-R)

247. píw (R) multitude, coconut bunch; paníwa (R/i-o) the mid-point of the canoe; kúypaníwa (ptl-R/i-o) heart

248. píat (R) sand; píatu (R-p) having sand (??)

249. pẽc (R) small, little; ʔumpẽc (d-R) little; kumpéchaŋa (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) make it little; ʔumpẽcŋasi (d-R-ptl-ptl) make it less, a few; pẽcŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) less (op. more); kumpẽcŋasi (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl), kumpẽcŋaresi (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl-ptl) to decrease in numbers; kumpẽcŋari (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to become small (in size); kumpẽchaŋa (rp-R-c-ptl) to make something small (in size); ʔumpẽctak (d-R-ptl) narrow

250. pɛ́ʔ (R) to wait, to lay (to lose ??); pɛ́ʔŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) to forget; hapɛ́ʔŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to make others forget; pamɛ́ʔŋatow (R/a-ptl-ptl); panɛ́ʔŋatow (R/i-ptl-ptl)

251. pẽp (R) the sound made with a reed; hapẽp (c-R) to make the sound with a reed; hinpẽp (c-i-R) the reed, any reed instrument

252. pʉ́ŋ (R) group, collection; hapʉ́ŋ (c-R); sapʉ́ŋ (rp-R) to collect things in a group; haninpʉ́ŋ (c-i/i-R), saninpʉ́ŋ (rp-i/i-R) any implement used for collecting; sinpʉŋa (rp-i-R-o), sumpʉ́ŋhala (rp-c-R-o-ptl) to pile up ; hinpʉ́ŋa (c-i-R-o)

253. ʔupʉ́aʔ (d-R) to carry on the back; mupʉ́aʔ (a-d-R); pumʉ́aʔa (R/a-o) things carried (this form is probably from pamʉ́aʔa); panʉ́aʔ (R/i) back (body part)

254. pʉ́akŋa (R-ptl) to drown oneself; hapʉ́akŋa (c-R-ptl); hinpʉ́akŋa (c-i-R-ptl)

255. lapə́ʔ (rp-R) pretty, beautiful; lumpə́ʔ (rp-c-R) make something pretty; linpə́ʔa (rp-i-R-o) beauty, more beautiful; lapə́ʔkə́ʔ (rp-R-ptl), linpə́ʔakə́ʔ (rp-i-R-o-ptl) most beautiful,

certainly beautiful; lamapə́ʔ (rp/a-R); lumpə́ʔlari (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to become nice; lumpə́ʔhala (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to make it nice; laninpə́ʔ (rp-i/i-R) aids to beautify

256. kapá (rp-R) north; kuykapá (ptl-rp-R) dry season, summer

257. pãʔ (R) soft; pamãʔ (R/a)- pumãʔ (R/a)

258. pák (R) branch ; páku (R-p) pamak (R/a) - pumak (R/a) tree, river, road (anything that branches)

259. pác (R) snake

260. pát (R) ugly; hapát [hapát - hapə́t] (c-R) make something ugly; mahapát (a-c-R); hapáta (c-R-o) things turned ugly

261. kapáh (rp-R) death

262. pál (R), ʔupál (d-R) to pluck out dried coconut leaf; mupál (a-d-R) one who plucks out; hupál (c(??)-d-R) plant, shrub, grass, etc.; mahacóhpál (a-c-R-R) peacock (cóh - to pull)

263. kipáy (rp-R) sticky (like in okra, snail, etc.); kinpáya (rp-i-R-o); kampipáy (rp/a-R) okra, snail

264. páw (R) to echo, roll as a seashore wave; páwaṇi (R-o-ptl) echo; capáwa (rp-R-o) sea-coast, shore; páwa (R-o) rolling waves; pamáw (R/a); panáwa (R/i-o); hapáw (c-R)

265. púk (R) to boil (as does water); pamúk (R/a) water, etc.; hapúk (c-R) to boil something

266. púc (R), ʔitpúc (d-R) diarrhea; hitpúca (c(??)-d-R-o) cholera; pumúc (R/a), mitpúc (a-d-R), mitpúca (a-d-R-o) person suffering from cholera

267. pút (R) stuff coming forth from exhaust pipe, water tap, dam, etc.; haput (c-R) to let out; panút (R/i) water tap, etc.; púta (R-o), pamút (R/a) the stuff that comes forth; pútŋiri (R-ptl-ptl) to come by itself

268. sapút (rp-R) to turn over; sumpút (rp-c-R) to turn something over, sinpúta (rp-i-R-o), saminpúta (rp-i/a-R-o) things turned over ; sinpútŋari (rp-i-R-ptl-ptl) to somersault

269. púŋ (R) turning, to turn; hapúŋtari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to turn one's back on somebody; panúŋŋari (R/i-ptl-ptl) elopement; púŋŋari (R-ptl-ptl) to elope

270. tapúh (rp-R) to split; tapúhhaŋa (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to split out; tinpúha (rp-i-R-o); taninpúha (rp-i/i-R-o)

271. lanpúh (rp-i-R) post, support; lumpúh (rp-c-R) to support; lamumpúh (rp-c/a-R) one which (or, who) supports

272. púS (R) full; hapús (c-R) to fill; humpús (c-c-R); mahapús (a-c-R) person who fills; pumús (R/a) that which is full; hapúshala (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to fill (a jar with water, etc.)

273. púl (R) moss; púlŋa (R-ptl) island

274. kaŋúl (rp-R) to cut with scissors; kamapúlkúy (rp/a-R-R) barber

275. púah (R) to eat flesh, to eclipse; púaha (R-o) to become reduced; panúaha (R/i-o) eclipse (solar or lunar); panúahahéŋ (R/i-o-R) solar eclipse (héŋ - sun); panúahakahé (R/i-o-rp-R) lunar eclipse

276. púay (R) to support for erecting a pole (like a circus tent), to bind to erect something, kupúay (rp-R) be (as a

creeper); kamipuay (rp/a-R) a creeper plant; pumúay (R/a tendrils of a creeper

277. tapuá (rp-R) cheek; tamapuá (rp/a-R)

278. puák (R) to castrate; puáka (R-o), pumuáka (R/a-o) castrated animal; pumuák (R/a) one who castrates; panuáka (R/i-o)

279. kapuáŋni (rp-R-ptl) to pour out (like water)

280. pók (R) to bind; panók (R/i) that with which to bind, cf. a string; pamanók (R/i/a) that which is bound; mukpók (a-d-R) one who binds, panúkfun (R/i-R) umbilical cord (fún - navel); ʔukpók (d-R) to tether an animal, boats; hapók (c-R); humpók (c-c-R)

281. pót (R) to pull; kapót (rp-R) to wrestle

282. põp (R) noise of a horn; hapõp (c-R) to blow a horn

283. kapóŋ (rp-R) hold (somebody or something) back ; kinpóŋ (rp-i-R) kidney; kinpóŋsi (rp-i-R-ptl) anchor

284. pón (R) bent; ʔinpón (d-R) to bend something; pumón (R/c) to fight; panóna (R/i-o) fighting; war; pumumón (R/c/a) soldier

285. kapów (rp-R) cattle; kapówkoŋ (rp-R-R) bull; kapówkán (rp-R-R) cow; kúankapów (R-rp-R) calf; kapówfúpari (?) buffalo

286. caŋí (rp-R(??)) dawn

287. ŋíʔ (R) strained, distorted; pumŋíʔ (rp-c-R) to make a face

288. ŋíaŋ (R) to work, to serve; ŋamíaŋ (R/a) servant; ŋaníaŋɛ́ (R/i-R) message (ŋɛ́ - ear); ŋaníaŋaŋɛ́ (R/i-o-R) priest ('word - servant')

285. ŋiák (R) bat's noise; kuŋiáka (rp-R-o) bat

290. ŋɛ́ [ŋɛ́ - ŋé] (R) word, voice, to say; ŋɛ́ʔu (R-p) to have word; ŋɛ́ʔnáŋ (R-p-R) request (náŋ - ear); hakápŋaŋɛ́ (c-R-ptl-R) to remember the promise (hakáp - to hold tight); ŋɛ́ŋunáŋ (R-ptl-R??) marital engagement; ŋaméŋunáŋ (R/a-ptl (??)-R) the girl engaged; ŋamɛ́ʔunáŋ (R/a-p-R) the boy engaged

291. ŋɛ́ʔ (R) solid, hard; ŋamɛ́ʔ (R/a) solid things; maŋɛ́ʔ (a-R) stone; haŋɛ́ʔ (c-R); humŋɛ́ʔ (c-c-R); súmmaŋɛ́ʔ (R-a-R) lime-stone (compare Tamil cuṇ - lime)

292. ŋúk (R) to bend down; kuŋúkri (rp-R-ptl) to nod up and down to give assent; kumŋúkri (rp-c-R-ptl)

293. ŋé (R) yellow ; ŋamé (R/a) yellow things

294. ŋén (R), ʔinŋén (d-R) to carry on the back (close to the neck); ŋamén (R/a), minŋén (a-d-R) one who carries; hinŋénhala (c-i-R-ptl-ptl) erect something; mahinŋénhala (a-c-i-R-ptl-ptl)

295. ŋéh (R) to tell; ŋéhŋu (R-ptl) betray; ʔiŋéhŋisi (d-R-ptl-ptl) to complain, to tell about; ʔiŋéhhaŋi (d-R-c-ptl) complain, to tell out

296. ŋá (R) field, ground; ŋamá (R/a) cleared field (for plantation or playing); ŋanáya (R/i-o)

297. ŋák (R) shine, bright; ŋamák (R/a); ʔukŋák (d-R) to flash, to floodlight; haŋák (c-R), humŋák (c-c-R) to light; ŋanák

(R/i) light (the source)

298. ŋác (R) oil

299. cuŋác (rp-R) natural light

300. hiŋáp (rp(??)-R) yawn

301. laŋãn (rp-R) heavy; linŋãna (rp-i-R-o) heaviness, heavier; lamaŋãn (rp/a-R)

302. ŋúŋ [ŋúŋ - ŋũ̃ŋ] (R) to finish; ŋamúŋ (R/a); haŋúŋ (c-R)

303. ŋuá (R) face; ŋuáca? (R-ptl) face

304. cuŋuá (rp-R) green, blue; cumŋuá (rp-c-R)

305. ŋuák (R) snoring; hiŋuák (c(??)-R) to snore

306. ŋuáh (R) erect; ?uŋuáh (d-R) cliff; kuy?uŋuáh (ptl(??)-d-R) shoulder

307. ŋok (R) to eat food; haŋók (c-R) to feed

308. ŋõh (R) side (e.g., of a table)

309. ɲí (R) house; ɲí?u (R-p) to have a house; ɲamí?u (R/a-p) the owner of the house; haɲí (c-R), humɲí (c-c-R) to provide a house; wí?ɲí (R-R) to build a house; ?uálɲí (ptl-R) floor; ɲíkapów (R-rp-R) cowshed; ɲíkamúas (R-rp-R) chicken house; ɲínɔ́t (R-R) hog house; ɲímiɲih (R-a-d-R) market, shop (house of the salesmen); ɲímuŋsán (R-a-d-R) kitchen (house of the cook); ɲíréwsi (R-R-ptl) temple; ɲímahalíaptari (R-a-c-R-ptl-ptl) school

310. ɲík (R) be straight and slender; haɲík (c-R) to straighten

kaŋík (rp-R) to wink at, or any body part to twitch

311. ŋím (R), ʔumŋím (d-R) to pinch; haŋím (c-R); humŋím (c-c-R)

312. ŋíh (R), ʔiŋíh (d-R) to sell; ŋíha (R-o) things for sale; miŋíh (a-d-R) merchant; ʔiŋíhŋalah (d-R-ptl-ptl) sell out (sold things are not around); ʔiŋíhaŋa (d-R-ptl-ptl) sell out (no more to sell); ʔiŋíhŋa (d-R-ptl) sold

313. ʔuŋíha (d-R-o??) tree

314. ŋíat (R) tight, to fix in position, to bind things compactly; ŋamíat (R/a) that to which something is fixed; ŋíata (R-o), ŋamíata (R/a-o) that which is fixed (into, on to something); haŋíat (c-R) to make something tight, or to fit; mahaŋíanta (a-c-R-o); ŋíatniŋi (R-ptl-ptl) to mutter, to stammer; ŋamíatniŋi (R/a-ptl-ptl) stammerer

315. ŋíal (R) to flicker (as fire or light); haŋíal (c-R); ŋamíal (R/a)

316. ŋiák (R) binding; ʔukŋiák (d-R) to bind; ŋiáka (R-o), ŋamiáka (R/a-o) the thing that is bound; ŋaniak (R/i) cord; mukŋiák (a-d-R) one who binds; ŋaniáka (R/i-o); haŋiák (c-R); humŋiák (c-c-R); ŋiáku (R-p) be bound

317. ŋiáw (R) "words" of a mina bird; kaŋiáw (rp-R) mina bird

318. ʔitŋéc (d-R) moulded; haŋéc (c-R), humŋéc (c-c-R) to mould

319. ŋw (R) thin (of dimension); ŋinnwya (R/i-o) thinness, thinner; ŋinnwyaká? (R/i-o-ptl) thinnest, surely thin (It is interesting to notice in the last two forms given above the stressed nasality of the root is realized as an alveolar consonant preceding the root vocalic)

320. hiɲmá (?) gnat

321. ɲét (R) to wear ornaments; ɲamét (R/a); haɲét (c-R) to decorate; ɲanéta (R/i-o) ornament, jewelry

322. paɲép (rp-R) to die, dead; pamaɲép (rp/a-R) corpse; piɲɲépa (rp-i-R-o) lying dead; paɲépŋa (rp-R-ptl) to go out dead (like a light); pumɲéphaŋa (rp-c-R-c-ptl) to extinguish fire

323. ɲén (R) soft; haɲén (c-R) to soften; haɲéna (c-R-c) the things softened; mahaɲén (a-c-R) one who softens something

324. ɲát (R) to fill in, to cram into; haɲát (c-R); mahaɲát (a-c-R); hiɲɲát (c-i-R) cage; ɲátŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) to be unhappy; haɲátŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to offend

325. kaɲáŋaca? (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to fix (of things without holes); kumɲán (rp-c-R); not probably to be identified with ɲát

326. paɲu?luŋcá? (rp-R-ptl-R(??)) to smile

327. ɲú.haŋa (R-ptl-ptl) to jerk, to pull suddenly

328. ɲúɲ [ɲúɲ - ɲṹɲ] (R) lie; miɲúɲ (rp(??)-R) to lie; mamiɲúɲ (rp/a-R) liar; kaɲúɲ (rp-R) to whisper; haɲúɲŋáŋ (c-R-R) to bluff

329. ɲúl (R) old; ?iɲɲúla (d(??)-R-o) elder brother, elder person (??) (?uyóla 'younger brother')

330. (??) ɲúat (R) to become short, to shrink; taɲúat (rp-R) to shrink; tumɲúatri (rp-c-R-ptl) elastic, spring, rubber

331. kaɲúañanaŋ (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to say softly and indistinctly

332. ɲuák (R) to breathe; hiɲuáklari (??-R-ptl-ptl) to sigh; ɲuáka (R-o) straw for sucking drinks

333. ɲuán (R) groaning noise; ʔiŋɲuán (d-R) to groan; miŋɲuán (a-d-R); haɲuán (c-R); humɲuán (c-c-R)

334. ʔuɲuáh (d-R) to respect; muɲuáh (a-d-R) one who respects; ɲamuáha (R/a-o) one who is respected

335. ɲóʔ (R) green coconut, sticky; tuɲóʔ (d-R) flexible; tumɲóʔri (rp-c-R-ptl) flexible

336. ɲók [ɲók - ɲók] (R) cone shaped; saniŋɲók (rp-i/a-R) (mountain) peak

337. ʔitɲót (d-R) to suck, to smoke; haɲót (c-R); humɲót (c-c-R)

338. ɲóp [ɲóp - ɲəp] to wink (see paɲəp)

339. ɲóm (R) child (this form used in baby talk only); kiɲóm (rp-R) child

340. nĭa (R) smaller (when compared to other like ones); namĭa (R/a); sumnĭa (rp-c-R) supporting bone (??)

341. néh [néh - néh] (R) lean, any pointed object; sanéh (rp-R) spear; kinéhtáy (rp-R-R) finger

342. ʔináʔa (rp-R-o(??)) hand over something to somebody; ʔináʔŋasi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) unimportant; hãtʔináʔŋasi (ptl-rp-R-ptl-ptl) important

343. nák [nák - nək] (R) powder; ʔumnák [ʔumnák - ʔumnək] (d-c-R) ashes

344. nát (R) big cane; nátu (R-p) things made of cane

345. náŋ [náŋ - néŋ] (R) ear; hintúaytanáŋ (c-i-R-ptl-R) message

346. ʔuŋnáŋ (d-R) dust, mushroom

347. náh (R) stout; hináhŋatow (ʔ-R-ptl-ptl) pleasant

348. tanúc (rp-R) venereal disease; tamanúc (rp/a-R) person suffering from venereal disease

349. sinúŋ (rp-R) to lift; sınúŋla (rp-R-ptl), sinúŋhala (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to lift up

350. manúŋ (rp-R) (This form could also be from the root *muŋ, but as no other forms are available the formation is uncertain) lip

351. nuáŋ (R) single animal (of a pair ??)

352. nuāy (R) wing

353. nóŋ (R) gray (not black, not green); kumnóŋ (rp-c-R); kinóŋ (rp-R) crab

354. nɔ́t (R) pig; nɔ́tu (R-p) one who owns pigs; nɔ́tkán (R-R) sow; nɔ́tkɔ́ŋ (R-R) boar; kúannɔ́t (R-R) piglet

355. mí? (R) moist; ʔumí? (d-R) wet; hummí? (c-c-R) to soak, to wet; hinmí? (c-i-R) water; ʔumí?yintow [ʔumí?yintow - ʔumíyɐntow] (d-R-ptl-ptl) cruel, envious, disliking (wet in heart); ʔumí?ɐanáŋ (d-R-ptl-R) sleep with many

356. míc (R) lightning; mumíc (R/c) cloud

357. ʔamíh (rp-R) to rain, rain; to pick bones when eating; ʔamís (rp-R) to rain, rain

358. míaŋ (R), ʔuŋmíaŋ (d-R) corner

359. mián (R) to feel the chili hot; kumiánta (rp-R-ptl) chili

360. méy (R) soft; hummέy (c-c-R) to tan, to soften things

361. mέʔ (R) goat; kúanmέʔ (R-R) kid; mέʔkán (R-R) nanny; mέʔkóŋ (R-R) billy

362. mók [mók - mák] (R) exact, right, proper, enough; mókŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) sufficient; mókŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) to satisfy oneself; hamókŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to satisfy someone

363. móm (R) not growing; mahamóm (a-c-R) dwarf

364. má (R) a kind of tree

365. hamá (c-R) to ask, to ask for; hamáya (c-R-o), mahamáya (a-c-R-o) things asked for; mahamá (a-c-R) one who asks; hinmáya (c-i-R-o) a question; ʔimáŋaŋaŋ (d-R-ptl-ptl) promise; máʔiŋέri (R-d-R-ptl) to swear, to take an oath

366. maná?ŋa (R/i-ptl ??) last (op. of first)

367. mát (R) color; ʔuálmát (ptl-R) eye; kápmát (R-R) imagine; ʔumát (rp(??)-R) eye

368. máŋ (R) shark fish

369. ʔinmáŋ (d-R) numb

370. mán [mán - món] (R) a tiny reddish fly found in rotten matter

371. māh (R) ever, always; mumāh (a-d-R) an expert (a person who is always ready to do things); hātmāh (ptl-R)

372. mumú (onomatopoeic) pigeon

373. kamú (rp-R) to frighten children; kamámu (rp/a-R);kinmúya (rp-i-R-o), kaninmúya (rp-i/i-R-o)

374. mút (R) to hide, to keep things away; mamút (R/a), hamút (c-R); hamútŋari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to hide oneself; hamúthaŋi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to hide something

375. múp (R); ʔupmúp (d-R) to close

376. kamús (rp-R) fowl

377. múl (R), tamúl (rp-R) to be in a group; manúla (R/i-o) group; tunmúl (rp-c-R) to collect, to gather; tunmúltari (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to join somebody or a group

378. mũa (R) twisted; ʔimũa (d-R) to wring; manũaya (R/i-o) twisting

379. muák (R) to appear; ʔukmuák (d-R) to peep; mukmuáka (a-d-R-o) owl

380. muán (R) hard; kamuán (rp-R) to be hardened; hamuán (c-R), hummuán (c-c-R) to harden something; kinmuána (rp-i-R-o) calf (body part); muána (R-o), kamuána (rp-R-o) hard things

381. muáh (R) nose, point; muáhtuáh (R-R) nipple; muáhkapów (R-rp-R) snout; mumuáhŋasi (??) (a(??)-R-ptl-ptl) guilty man; ʔuálmuáh (ptl-R) nostril

382. muãy (R) whiskers, antenna; lamuãy (rp-R) cockroach

383. mó? (R) to suck milk from mother

384. timó? (rp-R) to strike (to give a blow with the fist); tinmó? (rp-i-R), taninmó? (rp-i/i-R) glove, or cloth on the fist; tamimó? (rp/a-R) person striking; tamimó?a (rp/a-R-o) person

receiving the blows

385. mók (R), hamók (c-R) to imitate; hinmóka (c-i-R-o) imitating; mahamók (a-c-R) one who imitates; hamóktari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to stalk (in hunting)

386. móc (R) over-ripe; hamóc (c-R) docile, harmless; mahamóc (a-c-R) a docile person; (??) hinmóca (c-i-R-o) to put oil on the hair to comb

387. mót (R) to think; mamót (R/a); mitmót (a-d-R); hamót (c-R); mahamót (a-c-R), manóta (R/i-o) thinking; mótsiri (R-ptl-ptl) to regret

388. móŋ (R) a kind of fish

389. ʔimóŋ (rp-R) ripe; hummóŋ (c-c-R) to ripen; mahumóŋ (a-c-c-R)

390. tácmóŋ (R-R) cymbal

391. mól (R) be together; hamól (c-R) put together; hamólhasi (c-R-c-ptl) to include (see múl)

392. mów (R) roaring of the lion ("word" of the lion); kamów (rp-R) to roar; kummów (rp-c-R); mamów (R/a); kimów (rp-R) lion, tiger, leopard, any wild cat

393. hí (R) clean; hamí (R/a); híya (R-o); haníya (R/i-o); ʔihí (d-R) to clear field for plantation; mihí (a-d-R); hamíya (R/a-o) field cleared for cultivation; haní (c-R) (imperative form)

394. hĪh (R) to blow the nose; ʔihĪh (d-R) cold; mihĪh (a-d-R); hahĪh (c-R); humhĪh (c-c-R); hihĪh (c(??)-d-R) phlegm

395. híap (R) thin, lean; híapŋa (R-ptl) to become thin, to have tuberculosis; haníapŋa (R/i-ptl) tuberculosis; hamíapŋa (R/a-ptl) one who has tuberculosis

396. hĭaŋ (R) one; hĭaŋŋasi [hĭáŋŋasi - hĭə̃ŋŋasi - hĭə̃ŋŋesi - hĭə̃ŋŋisi] (R-ptl-ptl) identical, similar, alike, equal; hăthĭaŋ (ptl-R) without (any)

397. híah (R) to dry something in the sun, dry, empty, innocent, sacred; hahíah (c-R); hamíah (R/a) pious person; hăthíah (ptl-R), tithíah (ptl-R) impious
hías (R) (see híah above) to dry, clean; hahías (c-R) to clean something

398. hiák (R) smooth; ʔukhiák (d-R) broom

399. kahiám [kahiám - kaheám] (rp-R) to clear the throat

400. ʔuhiál [ʔuhiál - ʔuheál -ʔuhél] (d-R) a deep curve

401. hét (R) a hole, to have holes; hahét (c-R) to strain; hinhét (c-i-R) strainer; mahahét (a-c-R); héta (R-o), haméta (R/a-o), hahéta (c-R-o), mahahéta (a-c-R-o) that which is strained, e.g., coffee; hahétŋalah (c-R-ptl-ptl) to skim

402. héy (R) fibre

403. héw (R) be visible, be seen, to see (??); héwa (R-o), haméwa (R/a-o) that which is in sight; hanéwa (R/i-o) seeing, visibility; héwcaʔ (R-ptl) to meet someone, to invite; haméwcaʔ (R/a-ptl) one who invites; haméwacaʔ (R/a-o-ptl) one who is invited; hanéwacaʔ (R/i-o-ptl) invitation

404. ʔihɛ́ (d-R) nerve

405. hɛ̃ [hɛ̃́ - hɛ́] (R) time; hɛ̃ʔu (R-p) to happen; kahɛ́ (rp-R) when, moon; hĩaŋlaʔkahɛ́ (R-ptl-rp-R) half moon (one side of the moon); hĩaŋsekahɛ́ (R-ptl-rp-R) first day of the growing moon; kamahɛ́wa (rp/a-R-o) month; hɛ̃ (R), hamɛ́ (R/a) during; wahɛ́ ((??)-R) last night; linhɛ̃ (rp-i-R??) today, now

406. hɛ̃ʔ (R) look at; hɛ̃ʔŋi (R-ptl) through; hɛ̃ʔŋimat (R-ptl-ptl(??)) window, glass (anything to look through)

407. hɛ́ŋ (R), hamɛ́ŋ (R/a) sun; hahɛ́ŋ (??)(c-R) day; hɛ́ŋtakarúʔ (R-ptl-rp-R) ceremony, festival (karúʔ 'big')

408. hɛ́h (R) to fly (as a bird); hɛ́hla (R-ptl) to fly up, to rise as a bird or aeroplane

409. hm̃́ (R) chattering noise of people, engine, fan, etc.; hahm̃́ (c-R) to make chattering noise; hamm̃́ (R/a) fan, engine, etc.; mahahm̃́ (a-c-R) one who starts the engine, fan, etc.

410. hm̃̃t (R), ʔithm̃̃t (d-R) to sniff; mithm̃̃t (a-d-R) one who sniffs; hm̃̃ta (R-o), mithm̃̃ta (a-d-R-o), hahm̃̃ta (c-R-o) things sniffed at; hahm̃̃t (c-R)

411. hm̃́y (R) far away; hamm̃́y (R/a) that which is far away

412. hm̃́a (R) to tremble; kahm̃́a (rp-R) to shake something; kumhm̃́a (rp-c-R); kamumhm̃́a (rp-c/a-R) one who shakes something

413. hə́t (R), ʔithə́t (d-R) bent, hunchback; hahə́t (c-R)

414. hə́m (R) to put; hahə́m (c-R) to transplant; mahə́m (a-R); mahahə́m (a-c-R); hahə́ma (c-R-o) things transplanted

415. ?? hə́h (R) words used when crying; ʔuhə́h (d-R) to mourn using only words without crying; muhə́h (a-d-R) one who mourns

416. hə́ltari (R-ptl-ptl) cringe, withdraw in fear; hamə́ltari (R/a-ptl-ptl); kúyhinə́la (R-R/i-o) cemetery

417. kahãʔlari (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to wear clothing like pants; kumhãʔ (rp-c-R)

418. háŋ (R) hot (taste); muŋháŋ (a-d-R) get angry

419. hãs (R) wind; hãsʔuál (R-ptl) windy

420. háy (R) empty, air; kaháy (rp-R) feel empty (in the heart); kalaháya (rp/-al--R-o) sky; ʔuálkalaháya (ptl(??)-rp/-al--R-ó) heaven; ʔiháya (d-R-o) empty space, space

421. háw (R) warm; saháw (rp-R) fertile; sumháw (rp-c-R) make (a field) fertile

422. hãw (R) to call; sumhãw (rp-c-R) west

423. ʔahãw (rp-R) raw, uncooked

424. ʔumhãw (?? R) tobacco

425. hús (R) to blow; hamús (R/a) light wind; hanúsa (R/i-o) season; kahús (rp-R) inflated; kumhús (rp-c-R) to inflate; kamumhús (rp-c/a-R) pregnant woman; kaninhúsa (rp-i/i-R-o) pregnancy

426. ʔihúya (d-R-o ??) to fly up and down; mihúya (a-d-R-o) mosquito

427. húa (R) to take poison; hahúa (c-R), humhúa (c-c-R) to poison someone; hamúa (R/a); mahahúa (a-c-R); hanúawa (R/i-o)

receiving the poison; hinhúawa (c/a-i-R-o) giving poison; hinhúa (c-i-R) poison

428. pahuá (rp-R) danger; pahuá?a (rp-R-o) dangerous objects; pinhuá?a (rp-i-R-o) danger

429. huã (R) nothing; hahuã (c-R) to fast (eat nothing); humhuã (c-c-R) to make someone fast; mahahuã (a-c-R); mahumhuã (a-c-c-R)

430. huá? (R) less; pahuá? (rp-R) be afraid; pahuá?susi (rp-R-??-ptl) fearful; pamahuá? (rp/a-R) one who is afraid; pamuá?susi (R/a ??-ptl) one who is to be afraid of; pumhuá?laca? (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to threaten; titpamahuá? (ptl-rp/a-R) brave person (person not afraid)

431. huã? (R??) more than enough, more

432. huáŋ (R) growl (like a dog); hamuáŋ (R/a)

433. huáŋ (R) cool; sahuáŋ (rp-R) cool; sinhuáŋa (rp-i-R-o) winter season; sinhuáŋ (rp-i-R) things used to cool (e.g., ice)

434. kihuáh - kihuãh (rp-R) vagina; kinhuãha (rp-i-R-o) perforated; kahuãh (rp-R) to have a hole; kumhuãh (rp-c-R) to bore a hole

435. huãs (R) to pant (like a dog); hamuãs (R/a); hamuãsa (R/i-o) panting; halmás (c-R)

436. huãy (R) in between; kihuãy (rp-R) space between things; huãyhinyúan (R-c-i-R??) valley; hanuãya (R/i-o) stomach

437. pahuãw (rp-R) to become sooty; pinhuãwa (rp-i-R-o) soot; pumhuãw (rp-c-R) to make soot

438. hõc (R) faith, good; hamõc (R/a) one who has faith; hamõca (R/a-p) faithful; hamõcukán (R/a-p-R) faithful wife; hãthõc (ptl-R) mad; hãthamõcu (ptl-R/a-p) madman

439. sahóŋ (rp-R) waves (breakers); samahóŋ (rp/a-R) place where breakers are

440. suhóŋ (rp-R) west wind season

441. lahóŋ (rp-R) snail, also vegetables (It is not certain whether the above three forms have the same root)

442. hõn [hõn - hãn] (R) ugly; ʔinhõn (d-R) beard, moustache

443. hõmayan (R-o-ptl) fresh; hanõmayan (R/i-o-ptl) freshness

444. hõh (R) to collide

445. hól (R) friend; humnól (?) to be a friend; humnólŋe (?) to be friends (always together)

446. hõl (R) empty; hahõl (c-R) to chase (to drive away)

447. hów (R) empty, warm; ʔuhówa (d-R-o) cave

448. pumsí (rp-c-R) to make something angular; pamumsí (rp-c/a-R) one who makes something angular; pumsíya (rp-c-R-o) angular objects

449. síh (R) pollen; pusíh (rp-R) to feel the itch (caused by pollen); pumusíh (rp/a-R); pinsíha (rp-i-R-o); paninsíha (rp-i/i-R-o)

450. sía (R) banana plant

451. sía (R) to deviate; misía (a-d-R); hasíaŋayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) to hate a little

452. síak (R) side; tasíak (ptl-R) beside

453. síat (R) spleen, coconut bud, betel nut

454. síat (R), ʔitsíat (d-R) to insert; samíat (R/a); saníata (R/i-o) inserting; saníat (R/i) that which is inserted, a knife

455. síaŋ (R) sweet, fragrant

456. síal (R) to command

457. siál (R), ʔusiál (d-R) to remove from a container; saniál [saniál - sanieál] (R/i) ladle, spoon

458. séc (R), ʔitséc (d-R) to clean by water, to erase, to polish, to rub to clean; haséc (c-R); humséc (c-c-R); kaséc (rp-R) to spill; séci (R-o) the dirt to be cleaned out; saméc (R/a); sanéca (R/i-o); kaséci (rp-R-o); kamaséci (rp/a-R-o); kumséc (rp-c-R) (note the phonological shape of the objective suffix); kinséc (rp-i-R) wooden rake

459. séŋ (R), ʔinséŋ (d-R) to cut things to pieces; séŋa (R-o) things cut into pieces; minséŋa (a-d-R-o) cruelty

460. séy (R) louse

461. kasú (rp-R) to trap (big game); kinsú (rp-i-R) a trap; kumsú (rp-c-R)

462. kasúʔ (rp-R) a bone

463. kisúːt (rp-R) to pull; kisúːtŋari (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to commit suicide by hanging

464. súːl (R) be afraid; hasúːl (c-R) to frighten; humsúːl (c-c-R) hasúːla (c-R-o), humsúːla (c-c-R-o) ghost

465. kasúy (rp-R) to hold and shake something

466. sə́k (R) to be erect, a post,a pole; sə́ka (R-o) that which gets erected; samə́k (R/a) one who erects; hasə́k (c-R); sə́klari (R-ptl-ptl) to get up from sitting; sə́kca? (R-ptl??) cliff; hasə́khaŋa (c-R-c-ptl) to check, to stop; sə́kŋari (R-ptl-ptl) to stop oneself

467. sə́t (R) ripe; hasə́t (c-R) to select, to choose; hasə́tla (c-R-ptl) to choose; hinsə́tla (c-i-R-ptl) choosing, voting hasə́thala (c-R-c-ptl) to elect

468. ʔuŋsə́ŋ (d-R) to cook; muŋsə́ŋ (a-d-R) a cook; sə́ŋa (R-o) things to be cooked; ʔuŋsə́ŋa (d-R-o) food cooked; sanə́ŋa (R/i-o) cooking

469. sə́m [sə́m - sə́m] (ptl or R ??) to belong to; sə́msíakni (R-R-R) neighbor; sə́mkuymatáy (R-ptl-rp-R) inhabitant; ʔumsə́m (d-R) to send objects (not people)

470. sã [sã́ - sə̃́] (R) all edibles except main food; samã (R/a), misã (a-d-R) person eating (fruit); sanáwa (R/i-o) (notice the nasal vocal of the root is denasalized) eating (fruit); hasã (c-R); mahasã (a-c-R), hinsãwa (c-i-R-o)

471 sã? (R) things used in play, a tangle; hasã?ŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to amuse

472. sák (R) to spear; sanák (R/i) a spear; sáka (R-o) the

target (when the spear reaches it right); ʔuksákŋalak (d-R-ptl-ptl) to throw; hasákŋalah (c-R-ptl-ptl); kasák (rp-R) to dilute, to put stripes

473. sát (R) to remove husk

474. hasát (c-R) to change money, to repay a loan, to exchange; hinsáta (c-i-R-o) exchange; mahasát (a-c-R); minsát (a-d-R); hasátŋaca? (c-R-ptl-ptl) to trade, to barter

475. sáp (R), ʔupsáp (d-R) to answer (a question); sáp (R), tasáp (rp-R) an answer; hasáp (c-R); humsáp (c-c-R)

476. ʔuŋsáŋ [ʔuŋsáŋ - ʔupsáŋ] (d-R) to visit a ship; kasáŋ (rp-R) surround

477. sáh [sáh - sǽh] (R), ʔisáh (d-R) to peel off; misáh (a-d-R); sanáh (R/i); sanáha (R/i-o); hisáh (rp-R) scale of fish, etc.

478. sál (R) salt

479. ʔisáw (d-R) defecate; misáw (a-d-R); sanáw (R/i); ʔinsáwŋiwá (d-i-R-ptl-R) dysentery (wá 'blood')

480. ʔusúl (d-R) to carry on the head: súla (R-o) things carried; samúla (R/a-o) things carried: musúl (a-d-R) person carrying; sanúla (R/i-o); hasúl (c-R); humsúl (c-c-R)

481. hasũʔ (c-R) to loan; mahasũʔ (a-c-R)

482. sút (R) to rub, to strike (a match); ʔitsút (d-R) to kick with the foot

483. súp (R) to go down; samúp (R/a); sanúpa (R/i-o); sanúpsihéŋ (R/i-ptl-R) sunset

484. sun̪ (R), .ʔinsun̪ (d-R) to cut into pieces by moving the object; hasún̪ (c-R)

485. sún (R) lime (cf. Tamil : cun); hasún (c-R)

486. sũaŋ (R) fungus, wet powder

487. suá (R) to come; suátari (R-ptl-ptl) to return things, to go back; ʔusuáhaŋi (d-R-c-ptl) take something back, to explain (to take out something again)

488. ʔusuáh (d-R) to singe (hair, grass); musuáh (a-d-R); sanuáh (R/i) fire

489. kisuáh (rp-R) fingernail, claw

490. sók (R) to give in, to agree

491. sõk (R) the index finger; kasõk (rp-R) to give, to help; kumsõk (rp-c-R) to point the direction

492. sóŋ (R) to go on foot, walk; sóŋtari (R-ptl-ptl) to approach; ʔuŋsóŋha (d-R-c) to walk

493. sóŋ (R) sharp; hãtsóŋ (ptl-R) blunt

494. sóŋ (R) rotten

495. sónsiri (R-ptl-ptl) to stoop, to bend, to bow; hasón (c-R)

496. hasóhlayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) help; samóh (R/a) person helped

497. ʔasólŋi (rp-R-ptl) to race, to reach each other

498. fí? (ptl) also

499. fĩaw (R), ʔufĩaw (d-R) to beat lightly; mufĩaw (a-d-R)

fíawa (R-o); fanĭawa (R/i-o); hafĭaw (c-R)

500. hafiãk (c-R) to whistle; mahafiãk (a-c-R)

501. féc (R) tiny; kaféc (rp-R) to become tiny; kumféc (rp-c-R) to make something tiny

502. fét (R) solid, having no leaks; hafét (c-R)

503. kinféc (rp-i-R ??) eyelashes

504. fúkŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) to feel sad; fanúkŋasi (R/i-ptl-ptl) sadness

505. fúlŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) to feel sad, to feel crowded in; fanúlŋasi (R/i-ptl-ptl), fanúlŋatow (R/i-ptl-ptl) sadness; hafúlŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to make someone unhappy

506. fúa (R) to swell,a boil on the body; ?ifúa (d-R) to blow; hifúa (c(??)-d-R) objects blown like a ball, balloon; mifúa (a-d-R) person who blows

507. fáŋ (R) crossbow; mahafáŋ (a-c-R) one who uses the bow; hafáŋ (c-R) to shoot

508. fáh (R) bladder

509. fúk (R) to fetch (water, or some other liquid); fanúk (R/i) pot; fanúkriák (R/i-R) water pot, bucket; fúksi (R-ptl) to fall down (non-liquids too ??); hafúkhasi (c-R-c-ptl) to cause something to fall; fumúksi (R-c/a-ptl) that which falls down; mahafúksi (a-c-R-ptl), mahafúkhasi (a-c-R-ptl-ptl) one who causes something to fall; fúku (R-p) (something) to have a falling; fanúksu (R/i-p) have fallings (for humans only); fanúksica? (R/i-ptl-ptl-R) waterfall

510. fát (R) to bend the whole body, to prostrate; kalafáta (rp/-al-R-o) grasshopper; kufát (rp-R) to swing from back to the front (as a fishing rod); kafát (rp-R) husk, peels

511. fáp (R) side; fápu (R-p) fat; fumápu (R/a-p) a fat person; fanápa (R/i-o) fatening; hafáp (c-R) approach the side of something (like a boat approaching a ship)

512. fáŋ (R) to cut; muŋfáŋ (a-d-R) one who cuts; fáŋa (R-o) that which is cut; ʔuálfáŋ (ptl-R) mouth

513. fún (R) navel; panókfún (R/i-R) umbilical cord

514. fáh (R), ʔifáh (d-R) to sweep; hafáh (c-R); humfáh (c-c-R); fáha (R-o) sweepings; fanáhʔuáḷni (R/i-ptl-R) broom

515. fáh (R) to lie upon; hafáh (c-R) to cover (as a table cloth); tafáhsicaʔ (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to stumble down

516. fãy (R) floating, restlessness; mifãya (a-rp-R-o) cloud

517. fús (R) smoke; fúsu (R-p), fumúsu (R/a-p) cigarette; hafús (c-R) to make smoke, to smoke a cigarette

518. fúl (R) east wind, east; laʔfúl (ptl-R) at the east corner

519. fúl (R) flower (cf. Telugu : pūlu); fúlŋa (R-ptl) to embroider

520. ʔufúl (d-R) to carry in the outstretched arms

521. fũy (R) breeze; kufũy (rp-R) fan; kumfũy (rp-c-R)

522. hafúaŋ (c-R) to smell; hinfúaŋ (c-i-R) incense; mahafúaŋ (a-c-R)

523. tafúas (rp-R) to slip down; tumfúas (rp-c-R) make someone else to slip; tumfúashasi (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) take down (from a hook)

524. fúal (R) to cover; fúalŋa [fúalŋa - fúalŋə - fúalŋi] (R-ptl) to embrace; fanúal (R/i) that which covers or embraces the other; fanúalu (R/i-p) that which is covered or embraced; fúala (R-o)

525. tafúal (R) a pair, six

526. ʔinfuá (rp(??)-R) to dream; minfuá (a-rp(??)-R) one who dreams; ʔinfuáwa (rp(??)-R-o), famuáwa (R/a-o) things seen in the dream; ʔumfuá (??-c-R)

527. fuáʔ (R) thick; kafuáʔ (rp-R) to be thick; kumfuáʔ (c-c-R) to become thick

528. fuák (R) to feed; fanuáka (R/i-o) feeding; pufuák (rp-R) intestines; hafuák (c-R); humfuák (c-c-R)

529. fuát (R) soup, broth; hafuát (c-R) to give some soup to someone; wíʔfuát (R-R) to make soup

530. fuáŋ (R) window, big wall; hafuáŋ (c-R) to make a window; wiʔfuáŋ (R-R) to make a window

531. fuáh (R) open, uncovered; ʔufuáh (d-R) to open; ʔufuáhŋica? (d-R-ptl-ptl) to open (a door, a window); ʔufuáhŋaca? (d-R-ptl-ptl) to remove cover; fuáha (R-o) that which is open; mufuáh (a-d-R) one who opens; mufuáha (a-d-R-o) a page (in a book)

532. fuáy (R) thick; fanuáya (R/i-o) thickness; funuáy (R/a) that which is thick; fuáylari (R-ptl-ptl) to become thick;

hafuáy (c-R), hafuáyla (c-R-ptl) to turn something thick (see fuá?)

533. fõ? (R) fat; tamifõ? (rp/a-R) melon

534. ?ufóh (d-R) to strike, to beat a drum; fanóha (R/i-o); mufóh (a-d-R)

535. fõs (R) chafe, wound caused by burning

536. ríri (R-ptl) all, whole; ramíri (R/a-ptl) size; raníri (R/i-ptl) (??)

537. rí? (R), ?urí? (d-R) to whip; harí? (c-R); humrí? (c-c-R) murí? (a-d-R); ?urí?ŋafáh (d-R-ptl-R) to kill, to sacrifice

538. ríc (R) small; tiríc (rp-R) motherless young chick

539. ríɲ (R) reflection; haríɲ (c-R); humríɲ (c-c-R); ríɲhéŋ (R-R) daylight, sunshine; hinríɲ (?-d-R) mirror

540. haríhŋacuk (c-R-ptl-ptl) to separate out; maharíh (a-c-R) one who separates; maharíha (a-c-R-o) things that are separated

541. ríwsi (R-ptl) God

542. ríak (R) separated; taríak (rp-R) to blow away; tumríak (rp-c-R) to sift (flour) , to winnow

543. ríah (R) path on the mountain (stopped path); saríah (rp-R) afternoon; sumríah (rp-c-R) to make something to slant a little

544. rĭal (R) round or oval shape; raníal (R/i) a raft, a small boat

545. ríaw (R) to be different; ríawa (R-o) another; haríaw (c-R); humríaw (c-c-R); ramíaw (R/a); ríawa (R-o) other things; kuríaw (rp-R) to swing; kumuríaw (rp/a-R) one who swings; kinríawa (rp-i-R-o) swinging; kaluríawa (rp/-al--R-o) cricket (because it makes a noise like a swing ??)

546. riák (R) water; riáksúaŋ (R-R) dew (water powder); riákmát (R-R) tears; riákmutáh (R-a-d-R) lake (táh 'to float'); riákmattūa (R-ptl-R) honey; hākriák (R-R) gully; riáktawuá (R-ptl-R) river, stream

547. kariáw (rp-R), kariáwa (rp-R-o) idol (made of wood)

548. karéc [karéc - karɛ́c] (rp-R) to mix, to knead

549. karēc]karɛ̄c - karɛ̄c (rp-R) to press down something with the thumb (Probably this root is to be identified with the one above, that is, karéc)

550. rét (R) tail, the end part of something; ?uálrét (ptl-R) anus; rét?uŋkiáŋ (R-d-R) elbow (kiáŋ 'protruding'); rétsamá (R-rp-R) temple (body part) (samá 'jaw')

551. ?uréh (d-R) to be first, before; ranéh (R/i) first; muréh (a-d-R) the first, the old; réhsikúyri (R-ptl-ptl-ptl) to begin

552. harél [harɛ́l - harél] (c-R) to shoot with a gun

553. rúk (R) to arrive; ranúk (R/i) a vehicle; rúka (R-o) the place arrived at; hātrúk (ptl-R) to abstain

554. rúh (R) different, but belonging to the same kind

555. rúl (R) to grow; rúla (R-o) that which is growing; ramúla (R/i-o) growth; ʔírúla (rp-R-o) to adopt

556. ʔirúa (d-R) to ease, to recline; mirúa (a-d-R); ramúa (R/a); laʔrúaya (ptl-R-o) evening; rúaŋari (R-ptl-ptl) to lean against something; harúahaŋa (c-R-c-ptl) to lean something on a support; ramúaŋari (R/a-ptl-ptl)

557. rúan (R), ʔinrúan (d-R) to perch, to alight; harúan (c-R), maharúan (a-c-R) pilot; ʔinrúana (d-R-o) airport

558. rúal (R) to hop

559. hirúʔ (rp(??)-R) to hiccup, hiccup; mahirúʔ (a-??-R); hinrúʔa (??-i-R-o)

560. harúʔ (c-R) to watch; maharúʔ (a-c-R); hinrúʔa (c-i-R-o)

561. rũʔ [rṹʔ - rã́ʔ] (R) gum; harũʔhasi (c-R-c-ptl) to fasten with gum

562. rók [rók - rák] (R), ʔukrók (d-R) to cut into pieces (fruit, meat, etc.); ʔukrókhaŋa (d-R-ptl-ptl) to cut (rope, thread, etc.)

563. kumrõt (rp-c-R) to milk, to squeeze out

564. rópróp (R-R ??) beat on something like a drum; rópʔuáltáyri (R-ptl-R-ptl) to clap hands

565. rúm [rúm - rám] (R) to beat, to hammer; ramúmkaráw (R/a-rp-R) blacksmith; ranúm (R/i) hammer

566. pirã [pirã́ - pirã̃] (rp-R) flat; pumrã [pumrã́ - pumrã̃] to flatten; pamirã (rp/a-R) flat objects (not man-made); pumrãya (rp/a-R-o) flattened objects

567. rác (R) to urinate; ranáca (R/i-o); ramác (R/a); harác (c-R) (as when mother lets the child urinate); maharác (a-c-R)

568. rát (R) to tremble, to shiver; harát (c-R) to fry; kurátsi (rp-R-ptl) to be in a hurry; kurát (rp-R) to pluck; to play musical instruments

569. ráŋ (R) to thread beads

570. karáŋ (rp-R) savory (chili hot); kinráŋa (rp/i-R-o) hotter; kinráŋaké? (rp/i-R-o-R) hottest, certainly hot; kumráŋ (rp-i-R) make something hot (Compare Tamil word kāram 'savory')

571. kinráŋkúy (rp-i-R-R) above

572. ráɲ (R), ?inráɲ (d-R) to whip; minráɲ (a-d-R) one who whips; ramáɲa (R/a-o) one who is whiped; kiráɲ (rp-R); kiráɲŋaca? (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to splash

573. rám [rám - rámm] (R) night, lark (this form is used when counting nights)

574. ?iráh (d-R) to grind, to sharpen (knife); miráha (a-d-R-o) one who grinds something; ramáha (R/a-o) that which is ground (a knife); ranáha (R/i-o) grinding; ranáh (R/i) grindstone

575. rãh [rãh - ráh] (R) to flow slowly, to slope; harãh (c-R); ?irãh (d-R) a broad curve; mirãh (a-d-R) one that has a broad curve (a plate)

576. rás (R) broken; harás (c-R), humrás (c-c-R) to break; hurása (??-R-o) storm

577. rál (R) many times; királ (rp-R) crooked; kinrála (rp-i-R-o); kamirál (rp/a-R)

578. rál [rál - rã́l] (R) flexible, any soft thing (cotton, rubber) ʔurál (d-R) to compose a song; rálŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) to feel shy; haralŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to disgrace

579. ráy (R) leaf; ʔinráya (d-i-R-o ??) , ʔuálʔinráya (ptl-d-i-R-o ??) chest

580. ráw (R) to hold

581. karáw (rp-R) iron; kaminráw (rp-i/a-R), kaminráwa (rp-i/a-R-o) things made of iron; karáwhitlɔ́t (rp-R-h--d-R) hook (hitlɔ́t 'a curved object')

582. rú (R) shade; harú (c-R); humrú (c-c-R); hinrúya (c-i-R-o)

583. rúʔ (R) soil, mud; haruʔ (c-R); humrúʔ (c-c-R)

584. rúʔ (R), rúʔi (R-??) secret

585. karúʔ (rp-R) big; karúʔŋasi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) plenty, many; karúʔták (rp-R-R) broad (ták 'wide, flat'); karúʔsiŋé [karúʔsiŋé - karúʔsiŋé] (rp-R-ptl-ptl) loud voice; minrúʔa (??) thumb; minrúʔaláh (??-R) big toe; kamarúʔ (rp/a-R) sahib, big man; kamarúʔhat (rp/a-R-ptl) gluttony (hat 'inside'); kumrúʔ (rp-c-R) to enlarge; ʔinrúʔa (d-i-R-o) bigger; ʔinrúʔakɔ́ʔ (d-i-R-o-ptl) biggest, surely big; rúʔnáŋ (R-R) rabbit (náŋ 'ear')

586. rúk (R) to beat, like a watch or heart; haruk (c-R); ramúk (R/a) man, watch, etc.; maharúk (a-c-R) springs in the watch, heart, etc. (??); ranúka (R/i-o)

587. rúŋ (R) noise; kumrúŋ (rp-c-R) to make noise; kumrúŋa (rp-c-R-o) thunder

588. kinrúŋ (rp-i-R ??) brain

589. rún (R), ʔinrún (d-R) to paint; ranún (R/i) the paint, medicine; rúna (R-o) that which is painted or given medicine; minrún (a-d-R) one that paints or gives medicine

590. rúm (R ??) the noise made when heavy objects are dropped; purúm (rp-R) lead

591. kurús (rp-R) to scratch; kinrús (rp-i-R) the rake

592. rúl (R) to immerse, to get sunk; harúl (c-R), humrúl (c-c-R); rúla (R-o) a pool; rúlacaʔriák (R-o-ptl-R) waterfall

593. ʔirũa (d-R) slant position (cf. ʔirúa)

594. parũachaŋa (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to suddenly feel sad; pumrũachaŋa (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to despise

595. ʔuŋrúaŋ (d-R) to climb up; muŋrúaŋ [muŋrúəŋ - mũŋrúəŋ] (a-d-R) vine; hinrúaŋa (c-i-R-o ??) bridge

596. rúaŋ (R), kinrúaŋ (rp-R) to fly in a tangled way ("like the heat of the sun"); kamirúaŋ (rp/a-R) gnat

597. rúah (R), ʔirúah (d-R) to pulverize, to pound (grain); mirúah (a-d-R) one who grinds; ranúah (R/i) grinder; ranúaha [ranúaha - ranũhã] (R/i-o) grinding, pounding

598. ruáʔ (R) stem ??; ʔuálruáʔ (ptl-R) arm-pit

599. karuák (rp-R) knock on the door; kumruák (rp-c-R) to knock on the door

600. karuác (rp-R) lemon, orange; kinruáckà (rp-i-R-R) a piece of lemon used when eating fish (ká 'fish'); kumruác

(rp-c-R) to make lemon juice

601. ruát (R) hard; ruáta (R-o) staff, stick

602. ?? ruát (R) handle to carry; ciruát (rp-R) to carry on the outstretched arms

603. ruãt (R) wiggling curve; kiruãt (rp-R)

604. ruaŋ (R) rash; ruaŋhatsi (R-ptl-ptl) rash, violent

605. ruáh (R), naruáha (c-R-o) staircase, ladder

606. ?? ranuáha (R/i-o) plague

607. karúal (rp-R) broom (made from the mid-reeds of the coconut leaves)

608. ruáy (R) moving forward and backwards; ?iruáy (d-R) to wave invitingly, to beckon

609. ?iró (d-R) to carry on a pole; róya (R-o) things carried; ranó (R/i), ranóya (R/i-o) carrying pole; ramóya (R/a-o) things carried; miró (a-d-R) one who carries; haró (c-R); humró (c-c-R)

610. karó (rp-R) unbroken waves

611. rók (R) burning noise; harók (c-R) to burn, to bake; laminrók (r-i/a-R) one who burns; maharók (a-c-R) one who is burning (the dead)

612. ?uŋróŋ [?uŋróŋ - ?uŋróŋ] (d-R) to split; haróŋ (c-R); humróŋ (c-c-R)

613. rón (R), hinrón (c-i-R) to bend

614. róm (R) pulp, flesh of fruit, yolk of egg, etc.; ʔumróm (d-R) to eat pandanus fruit

615. róh (R) to be able to, to succeed, to win; ramóh (R/a) one who could do or succeed; ʔuróh (d-R) to hatch eggs; hãtróh (ptl-R) to lose, to be defeated; róŋni (R-ptl) to let out; róŋniwá (R-ptl-R) to bleed; haróhharóh (c-R and c-R) something as in : yóʔharóhharóhʔincũa ' want something to eat'; humróha (?-R-o) either, whichever as in : humróhayoʔmá 'whichever you want'; hãtramoh (ptl-R/a) lazy person

616. ʔuról (d-R) to squint; múról (a-d-R); ramól (R/a); ranól (R/i) eye; ranóla (R/i-o)

617. hiróy (??-R) belch; mahiróy (a-??-R) one who belches

618. rów (R) to divide, to choose; harów (c-R) to count; harówŋa (c-R-ptl) to share, to distribute; harówŋalah (c-R-ptl-ptl) to sort out; ramów (R/a); ranówa (R/i-o)

619. lí (R) things leaning or bending

620. kulí (rp-R) to milk

621. halíŋasi (c(??)-R-ptl-ptl) to arrange, to dress, to celebrate a festival

622. ʔitlíc (d-R) to skin, to peel; halíc (c-R); humlíc (c-c-R)

623. calíŋ (rp-R) long; cinlíŋa (rp/i-R-o) longer; cinlíŋaka (rp/i-R-o-ptl) longest, surely long

624. halín (rp(??)-R) to attack, to catch by force; halínʔinkána (?-R-??-R-o) to rape

625. líap (R) to know; líaphattay (R-ptl-ptl) skillfull; líaphatsi (R-ptl-ptl) clever; halíap (c-R) to teach; halíaphata (c-R-c-ptl) to teach; halíaptari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to learn, to practice

626. líaŋ (ptl) every, anything (no other words are formed from this root)

627. líah (R) important, known, famous; halíah (c-R) to search for; ʔilíah (d-R) to get ready; milíah (a-d-R) one who is ready

628. liát [liát - leát] (R) completed, finished; liátŋa (R-ptl) all over, all finished; liátyan (R-ptl) cured; liátkánu (R-R-o) married man; liátkáŋ (R-R-o) married woman; haliát (c-R) to swoon, to pay, etc.

629. liáŋ (R) name, sound; liáŋkuy (R-ptl) echo; liáŋu [liáŋu - leáŋo] (R-p) be named, have a name; wíʔliáŋ (R-R) to give a name (wíʔ 'to make')

630. lián (R) to reach; liánla (R-ptl) to overtake

631. lép (R) be without leakage; lépŋa (R-ptl) to fit (to fix a hole in a pot, etc.); lépŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) to be careful, to be safe, to be complete; lépŋayan (R-ptl-ptl) to be safe, to be ready; lépi (R-o) that which is mended (like a hole in a pot); lamép (R/a) those which are in a sound condition; halép (c-R) to make something fit; mahalép (a-c-R) one who fixes; hinlép (c-i-R) any instrument to mend ; halépimatri (c-R-o-ptl-ptl) to examine something; halépŋayan (c-R-ptl-ptl) to take care; haléphata (c-R-c-ptl) to make something fit again; halépiyanri (c-R-o-ptl-ptl) to endure; haléptasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to repair; halépluŋŋyanri (c-R-ptl-ptl-ptl) to

prepare, to get ready; halépŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl) to keep, to retain; hãtlépŋasi (ptl-R-ptl-ptl) be careless, clumsy

632. pumlé (rp-c-R) to roll (to turn over and over again)

633. lé? (R) to catch whatever thrown

634. kamalé? (rp/a-R(??)) sea

635. léh (R) separate, be off, to break off or cut off; hiléh (rp-R) plague; humléha (c-c-R-o) alternatively

636. lɛŋ (R) wind mill, fan

637. léy [léy - léy] (R) to become solid; kuléy (rp-R) to make curry; kahuléy (rp--ah--R) curry

638. lẃa (R) moving; halẃa (c-R) to move some other; hilẃa (rp-R) objects that can be spread like a mat, carpet, bedding, etc.

639. calẃak (rp-R) to swallow; cinlẃak (rp-i-R) throat

640. lẃan (R) smooth; halẃan (c-R) to smoothen, to iron clothes; hinlẃan (c-i-R) that which is used for smoothing, like an iron, plane, etc.

641. tulẃah (rp-R) to ship goods

642. lẃw (R) soft; hulẃwa (c-d-R-o) hive, anything soft

643. lə́k (R) shaking; kilə́k (rp-R) to shake; kamilə́k (rp/a-R) worms

644. lə́ŋ (R) to belong; tulə́ŋyan (rp-R-ptl) rich; tulə́ŋhatsi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) right, good; tamulə́ŋhatsi (rp/a-R-ptl-ptl)

good person; hăttulə́ŋhatsi (ptl-rp-R-ptl-ptl) bad; tulə́ŋyən?úal?ə́ha (rp-R-ptl-ptl-R-o) health

645. lə́n (R) to shed tears

646. kalə́n (rp-R) to give, to supply; kumlə́n (rp-c-R); kinlə́n (rp-i-R) to give, to offer

647. milə́h (rp-R) to play a game, a joke, a play; milə́ha (rp-R-o) objects used in play (ball, also playground); minlə́ha (rp-i-R-o) playing; ?ilə́ha (d-R-o) game, drama; mamilə́h (a-rp-R) players; halə́hŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to tease

648. lə́h (R) to die from falling from a height

649. lá? (ptl) at; lá?ca? (ptl-R ??) front; lá?la (ptl-ptl) opposite; talá? (ptl-ptl) beyond

650. ?uklák (d-R) to avoid, to dodge, to be loose; ?uklákhala (d-R-c-ptl) to await for; halákhala (c-R-c-ptl) to ask someone to wait for; ?uklákŋalah (d-R-ptl-ptl) to let go (stop holding); calákyan (rp-R-ptl) to refresh; cumlákyan (rp-c-R-ptl) to refresh someone; halák (c-R) to make something loose; ?ukláklari (d-R-ptl-ptl) to defend oneself (against attack) ?uklákhala (d-R-c-ptl) to defend someone; lanák (R/i) any instrument used to defend; ?uklákla (d-R-ptl) to protect, to defend

651. lác (R) post, hole

652. kulác (rp-R) to bathe; kumlác (rp-c-R) to bathe

653. lát [lát - lā́t] (R) to drag; lamát (R/a); lanáta (R/i-o); halát (c-R) to touch or reach ground (as a dress, or as an elephant's trunk does)

654. talá́p (rp-R) to mend (a garment); talápa (rp-R-o) that which is mended; tamaláp (rp/a-R) one who mends; tinlápa (rp-i-R-o); taninlápa (rp-i/i-R-o)

655. lá́ŋ (R) to spread out; kalá́ŋ (rp-R) vulture; calá́ŋni (rp-R-ptl) to be unrolled, to sprout; cumlá́ŋlaŋi (rp-c-R-c-ptl), cumlá́ŋni (rp-c-R-ptl) to unroll, to spread out

656. lá́n (R) to smear; ʔinlá́n (d-R) to smear, to paint body; minlá́n (a-d-R) one who paints; halá́n (c-R); humlá́n (c-c-R)

657. lán [lán - lám] (R) crippled, spread out on the ground; ʔinlánha (d-R-c) to crawl (as a baby does); tulán (rp-R) python

658. lám (R) penis

659. láh (R) leg; ʔuállah (ptl-R) sole; ʔuklákalah (d-R-o-R) ankle (ʔuklák 'to move like fins')

660. kalá́h (rp-R) to taste, to weigh; kamalá́h (rp/a-R)

661. lãh (R ??) little; lãhŋasi (R-?? -ptl-ptl) very little

662. lá́l (R) forehead; ʔulál (d-R) horizontal

663. halá́w (c-R) to buy; halá́wa (c-R-o) things bought

664. ʔilú (d-R) eligible male; ʔilúwíh (d-R-R) bachelor (wíh 'late, short')

665. ?? lúk (ptl) many

666. ʔitlúc (d-R) to shed (skin as snakes do); halúc (c-R)

667. lúŋ (R) to float, to drift

668. ʔinlúŋ (d-R) axe

669. lúa (R) covered; ʔulúa d(??)-R) to wrap up; mulúa (a-d-R) lúawa [lúəwə - lű́wə] (R-o), lamúawa (R/a-o) objects wrapped; lanúa (R/i) object with which wrapped, paper, cloth, etc.

670. lúac (R) to overtake; halúac (c-R); humlúac (c-c-R); palúac (rp-R) blackbird; halúachaŋa (c-R-c-ptl) to cross road, to pass a person or thing

671. lúan (R) eel; kalúan [kalúən - kalű́ən] to feel (texture); minlúana (a-d-R-o) witch doctor

672. ʔilúay (d-R) wet season

673. luá (R) be tame; luála (R-ptl) to tame; luáhalacaʔ (R-c-ptl-ptl) be proud

674. luáʔ (R) be in a hurry; luáhatsi (R-ptl-ptl) to hurry; lamuáʔhatsi (R/a-ptl-ptl) one who is in a hurry; luáʔla (R-ptl) early; hãtluáʔla (ptl-R-ptl) late; kaluáʔ (rp-R) to tickle; kamaluáʔ (rp/a-R); kumluáʔ (rp-c-R)

675. ʔinluáŋ (d-R) to wallow; haluáŋ (c-R)

676. luáh (R) bunch (as that of bananas)

677. luáhŋa (R-ptl) south, southwind

678. ló (R) fast (when walking only - yűt 'fast'); haló (c-R); humló (c-c-R); lamó (R/a); lanóya (R/i-o); linnóya (formed from lanóya in which the affix -in is prefixed to the stressed syllable: la+in+nóya = linnóya) faster; lókəʔ (R-ptl), linnóyakəʔ (R/i-i-o-ptl) fastest, certainly fast

679. paló? (rp-R) loose; pumló? (rp-c-R) to loosen; pumló?ri (rp-c-R-ptl) to loosen by itself; pamaló? (rp/a-R) that which is loose; pamumló? (rp-c/a-R) one who looses something

680. kaló? (rp-R) to steal; kumló? (rp-c-R); kamaló? (rp/a-R); kamumló? (rp-c/a-R); kinló?a (rp-i-R-o); kaninló?a (rp-i/i-R-o); kaló?a (rp-R-o) things stolen; kumló?ŋisi (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) courtship; kumló?ŋatow (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) adultery; kamumló?ŋatow (rp-c/a-R-ptl-ptl) adulterer

681. puló? (rp-R) thigh (see paló? 'loose' above)

682. lók (R) to put dots, points; kalók (rp-R) to pierce; kalókhari (rp-R-ptl-ptl) plugged (like a key in a lock)

683. lóp (R), ?uplóp (d-R) to cover oneself; halóp (c-R) to cover someone; kulóp (rp-R) fist

684. ?uŋlóŋ (d-R) to make a hole; lóŋa (R-o) a hole; ?uŋlóŋa (d-R-o) neck; lanóŋa (R/i-o) a hole

685. lóŋ (R) that which cannot float; lóŋsi (R-ptl) to sink; halóŋsi (c-R-ptl) to drown; lóŋsiri (R-ptl-ptl) to concentrate

686. lón [lón - lõn] tame; halón (c-R); humlón (c-c-R); halóntari (c-R-ptl-ptl) to make peace; mahalón (a-c-R) one who makes peace

687. ?umlóm (d-R) to fold (clothes)

688. lóy (R) cloth; ?ihélóy (d-R-R) thread (i?é 'nerve')

689. lów (R) to come; lamów (R/a); lanówa (R/i-o); ?ulów (d-R) to visit; mulów (a-d-R)

690. palów (rp-R) cut into pieces (meat, fish, vegetables, but not fruit); pamalów (rp/a-R); pinlów (rp-i-R); paninlów (rp-i/i-R)

691. lɔ́t (d-R), ʔitlɔ́t (d-R) to make a curve; hitlɔ́t (ʔ-d-R) bangle

692. kayí (rp-R) road, path; kamayí (rp/a-R) person on the road; kayíwá (rp-R-R) blood vessel (wá 'blood'); kayíhuãyni (rp-Rptl-R) street (way through the houses); ʔuálkayí (ptl-rp-R) caste, religious group; kayíŋa (rp-R-ptl) (to travel)

693. yíaŋ (R), ʔuŋyíaŋ (d-R) to chase, to pursue, to track an animal; ʔuŋyíaŋtow (d-R-ptl) give in (follow the wish of the other); hayíaŋtow (c-R-ptl) to get the other to agree; hãtʔuŋyíaŋtow (ptl-d-R-ptl) to resent

694. cayíam (rp-R) to be in a slant, go out of sight (in the horizon of the sea); cayíama (rp-R-o) a collapsed house, etc.; camayíam (rp/a-R) a house about to collapse, etc.

695. yé (R) small stripes having alternate colors; huyé (rp-R) big lizard

696. yéh [yéh - yéh] (R) hair on the head

697. kiyéh [kiyéh - kiyéh] thin (of density), light raindrops, thin coating of paint on the wall; kinyéha (rp-i-R-o); kamiyéh (rp/a-R)

698. hayéy (c-R ??) salty (ɔ́ál 'salt')

699. héw (R) to see; héwa (R-o) objects seen; hamέw (R/a) one who sees; hanéwa (R/i-o); hinnéwa (R/i-i-o); hahéw (c-R) to show; mahahéw (a-c-R)

700. yɛ́ʔ (R) to be afraid; kayɛ́ʔ (rp-R) wild animal; kamayɛ́ʔ (rp/a-R) wild animal; payúhkamayɛ́ʔ (rp-R-rp/a-R) wild person (payúh 'person')

701. yʉ́ [yʉ̃ʏ] (R) to fade, dim; yʉ́ŋa [yʉ̃ʏŋə] (R-ptl) dying fire or person; yamʉ́ (R/a) that which is fading; yanʉ́ya (R/i-o); hayʉ́ (c-R); hayʉ́ŋa (c-R-ptl) to make something fade; mahayʉ́ (a-c-R); hiᵊyʉ́ya (c-i-R-o); hayʉ́ (c-R) seduce, incite; hayʉ́ŋuŋari (c-R-pt.-ptl-ptl) to flatter; hayʉ́ŋasi (c-R-ptl-ptl), humyʉ́ŋasi (c-c-R-ptl-ptl) to imagine; mahumyʉ́ŋasi (a-c-c-R-ptl-ptl) actor; hinyʉ́ŋasicaʔ (c-i-R-ptl-ptl) mask; hinyʉ́ŋasi (c-i-R-ptl-ptl) picture, image

702. yʉ́t (R) fast (opp. slow), fast moving vehicle; hayʉ́t (c-R) push or pull away; tiyʉ́t (rp-R) to jerk; hãtyʉ́t (ptl-R) slow

703. sayʉ́h (rp-R) tomorrow, the coming year; tayʉ́ap (rp-R) to feel...?; tinyʉ́ap (rp-i-R) to rub softly

704. ʔinyʉ́an (d-R) to burn (something), to drive away (??); hayʉ́an (c-R) to hunt; hinyʉ́ana (c-i-R-o) hunting; mahayʉ́an (a-c-R) hunter; ʔinyʉ́an (d-R) the hunted game

705. yʉ́am (R) to straighten; ʔiyʉ́am (d-R) to breathe, life; miyʉ́am (a-d-R) any living being

706. yʉ́ay (R) to shake, tremor; minyʉ́ay (a-d-R) yesterday

707. yə́p (R) to watch; ʔupyə́psisi (d-R-ptl-ptl) to watch stealthily

708. yə́ŋ (R) tobacco (with round leat ??)

709. yəŋ (R) to wait; huŋyə́ŋ (c-d-R) to make someone wait;

huŋyə́ŋla (c-d-R-ptl) to betroth

710. yə́n (R??) feeling; yə́ntow (R-ptl) to wish; yə́ntayó? (R-ptl-R) to decide (yó? 'to want'); su?ə́?yə́ntow (??-??-R-ptl) kindness

711. yə́h (R) to swell (belly, boil)

712. tiyə́h (rp-R) new; tumyə́h (rp-c-R) to make something new; tinyə́ha (rp-i-R-o) never

713. hiyə́h - hiyə́s (rp-R) dry

714. yá (R) fat, lard; yamá (R/a); yanáya (R/i-o); yá?uál?uŋ?iŋ (R-ptl-d-R) marrow (fat in bone); yánayən (R-ptl-R) having trouble, illness (fat in the feelings ??); ?imánayən (the agent affix -am- when infixed in the syllable yá-, ?imá is obtained; *yama-> *ima-> ?ima- ??) a sick person

715. yá? (R) to leave something; ?uyá? (d-R) to lay an egg; huyá? (?-d-R) egg; yamá? (R/a) one who leaves something, yá?a (R-o) that which is left; yá?ŋasi (R-ptl-ptl) to leave each other, to divorce; yá?haŋa (R-ptl-ptl) to leave out, to abandon; yá?hasi (R-c-ptl) to leave something in a place; yá?la (R-ptl) put something on the wall, stand, etc.; yá?lari (R-ptl-ptl) to stop (doing something); yá?riri (R-ptl-ptl) to settle (out of liquid); yá?tu (R-ptl) to apply something on to something; yá?lóŋsi (R-R-ptl) to postpone (lóŋsi 'to sink'); yá?tutowri (R-ptl-ptl-ptl) to trust, to believe; yá?asi (R-o-ptl) to neglect something; yá?itáyri (R-o-ptl-ptl) to drop something; yá?itówri (R-o-ptl-ptl) to give up hope; to despair; ?uyá?haŋi (d-R-c-ptl) to release; ?uyá?haŋa (d-R-c-ptl) to leave out, to skip; cuyá?yan (rp-R-ptl) easy

716. yák (R) to choke (cf. ʔiāk); ʔukyák (d-R) to dwell at a place, to conceive a child; mukyák (a-d-R) one who conceives; ʔukyák (d-R) sea plant ??

717. ʔityác (d-R) to wash, to pour water, to rinse; hayác (c-R); humyác (c-c-R)

718. yát (R) to cut; yanát (R/i) knife: yamát (R/a) one who cuts; yáta (R-o), yamáta (R/a-o) that which is cut; ʔinuát (?) knife; yáthata (R-c-ptl) to slash

719. yāt (R), puyāt (rp-R) rough; pumyāt (rp-c-R) to make something rough

720. yáŋ (R) to hear; yáŋa (R-o) to expect; ʔuŋyáŋ (d-R) ticklish, sensitive; yáŋyan (R-ptl) to feel (to "hear" internally); hātyáŋ (ptl-R) not hearing, inaudible

721. yáɲ (R), ʔinyáɲ (d-R) bite something to pieces; kuyáɲ (rp-R) to chew

722. yán [yán - yón] (R) what one feels (e.g., happiness, fever); ʔinyánta (d-R-ptl) daily, regularly; minyánta (a-d-R-ptl) one who is regular (in doing things); ʔiyánŋatow (d(??)-R-ptl-ptl) to be in sorrow, to mourn

723. yáh (R) loose out, free, to untie; ʔinyáh (d-i-R ??) lost; ʔinyáhyok (d-i-R(??)-ptl) after (in space); humyáhtari (c-c-R-ptl-ptl) after (in time)

724. yáhŋatow (R-ptl-ptl) be happy; hayáhŋatow (c-R-ptl-ptl) to comfort; kayáh (rp-R) to accept; yáhhaŋa (R-ptl-ptl) to take off, to remove (see the root above yáh)

725. yál (R) to pour, to descend (slowly); ?uyálcaŋ (d-R-R) to irrigate; tayál [tayál - tayā́l] young, unripe; kuyála (rp-R-o) burial

726. yáw (R) to feel

727. ?uyáw (d-R) coconut

728. ?uyáwyan (d-R-ptl) to long for

729. ?iyáw (rp-R) crocodile

730. ciyáw (rp-R) deep

731. yút (R) to cut something smooth; kinyút (rp-i-R) shirt, blouse

732. yúŋ (R) to wait; ?uŋyúŋ (d-R); ?uŋyúŋhatow (d-R-c-ptl) to hope; hayúŋhatow (c-R-c-ptl); humyúŋhatow (c-c-R-c-ptl) to give hope

733. yúm (R) scorch food while cooking

734. yúh (R) dirt, yúhu (R-p) dirty things; hayúh (c-R), humyúh (c-c-R) to make something dirty; ?uyúhŋatow (d-R-ptl-ptl) to cheat, to deceive; ?uyúhsikuy (d-R-ptl-ptl) to strain oneself

735. ?uyúh (d-R) to use; ?uyúhta (d-R-ptl) to continue to do, to be regular

736. payúh (rp-R) people

737. yúac (R) to melt; hayúac (c-R) to melt something; yamúac (R/a); yúacŋa (R-ptl) to dissolve

738. ʔukyúak (d-R) to load, to fill in a box

739. yúaŋ (R) silent; yúaŋnáŋ (R-R) calm

740. yúay (R) fly

741. yuáʔ (R) to pull out, to remove; kayuáʔ (rp-R) to give birth; kumyuáʔ (rp-c-R) impregnate

742. yuák (R) to erode, to rust; tayuák (rp-R) that which is eroded

743. yuác (R) to flow; yuácŋa (R-ptl) to overflow; yuáclari (R-ptl-ptl) to rise and then to overflow

744. yuát (R), ʔityuát (d-R) to cut, to mow

745. ʔupyuáp (-R) grass (dry ??)

746. yuáŋ (R) fruit, a classifier for humans when counted; yuáŋu (R-p) to bear fruit

747. yuáh (R) not sufficient; hayuáh (c-R) to pay, to hire

748. yuál (R) to scrap; kayuálcaʔ (rp-R-ptl) to call; kayuála (rp-R-o) to shout

749. yóʔ (R) to like, to want, to agree, to be dear; yóʔa (R-o); yamóʔa (R/a-o) that which is liked or wanted; yamóʔ (R/a) one who likes or wants; yanóʔa (R/i-o) wanting, agreeing; hãtyóʔ (ptl-R) to dislike; hãtyanóʔa (ptl-R/i-o) disagreement

750. yóʔ (R) burning wood; hayóʔ (c-R) to burn wood; hinyóʔ (c-i-R) burning

751. yók (R) to decay, to rot; yóksi (R-ptl) rotten fruit; yamó? (R/a) that which is rotting

752. yóc (R) be soft; ?ityóc (d-R) to adopt a child; hayóc (c-R) to make something soft, to give a baby in adoption

753. yóŋ (R) to divide, to drip; siyóŋyənyow (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to pity (to have a drop of feeling); sumyóŋlasi (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to forgive; kuyóŋ (rp-R) to thresh, to shake the grains off the ear

754. yóm (R) garden, orchard

755. yóh (R), ?iyóh (d-R) to pierce, to stitch; hiyóh (??-d-R) bead; hayóh (c-R) to thread; hayóhrét (c-R-R) needle

756. sayóh (rp-R) be stabbed; sinyóh (rp-i-R) to stab, knike

757. yól (R) friend, to accompany, with; yólritow (R-ptl-ptl) friendly

758. ?uyóla (d-R-o) to speak; ?uyólŋasi (d-R-ptl-ptl) to discuss, judge

759. puyól (rp-R) feather, hair on the body; puyólmát (rp-R-R) eyelashes; puyól?okmát (rp-R-ptl-R) eyebrows

760. yóy (R) drunk; huyóy (??-R) to get drunk; muhuyóy (a-??-R) a drunkard; hãthuyóy (ptl-??-R) to feel sober

761. yów (R) to shake; ?uyów (d-R) to shake; payów (rp-R) to be broken

762. kayów (rp-R) to gossip; kayówŋasi (rp-R-ptl-ptl) to ridicule

763. sayów (rp-R) sack; sumyów (rp-c-R) to pack into a bag

764. wí (R) to go round and round, to wander; ʔiwí (d-R) ghost

765. wíʔ (R) to make, to do, to drive (a car); ʔuwíʔtu [ʔuwíʔtu - ʔuwíʔtə] (d-R-ptl) to convert, to convince; wíʔliáŋ (R-R) to name (a child)

766. wiák (R) to grunt

767. wíaŋ (R) belly

768. wét (R) duck

769. wén (R) net; hawén (c-R) to make a net, to roll, to fish by net; kaliwéna (rp/-al--R-o) web; kiwén (rp-R) tangled net; kawén (rp-R) to weave; kawéna (rp-R-o) mat

770. hitwáʔ (ʔʔ-R) bamboo

771. wá R blood

772. ʔukwák (d-R) to step on; ʔukwákŋakuy (d-R-ptl-ptl) to step over

773. wác (R) to miss a target

774. wáp (R) to attach, to fix

775. cawál (rp-R) to turn; cumwálhaŋa (rp-c-R-ptl-ptl) to turn something around; kawál (rp-R) to throw away

776. wáy (R) to swing, to go around; kiwáyri (rp-R-ptl) to wave hands

777. wúpsi (R-ptl) to fell a tree

778. wón (R) green lizard

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